THE LITERARY DIGEST
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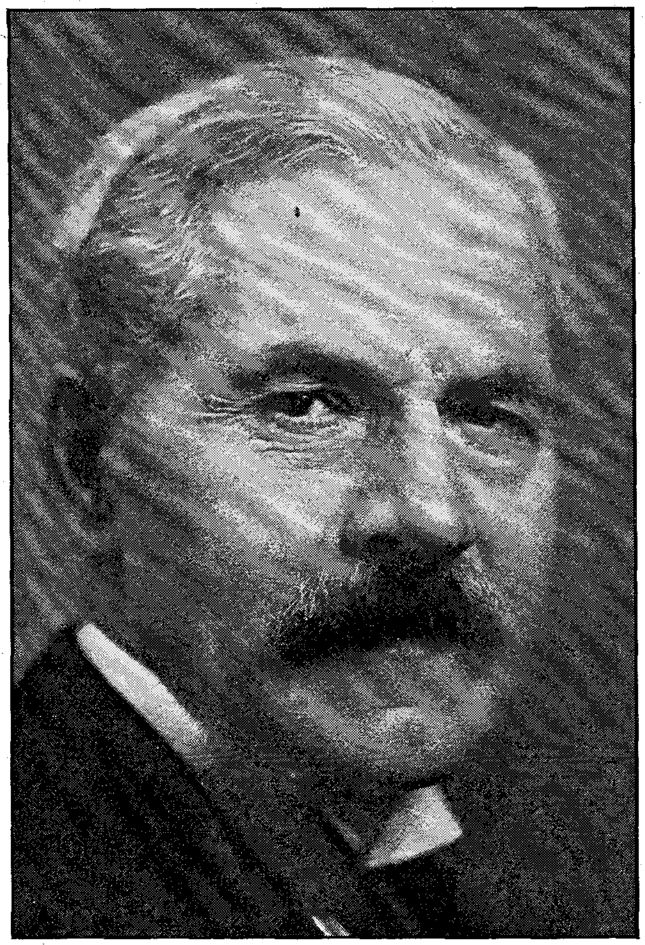
TOPICS OF THE DAY

(This title registered in U. S. Patent Office)

MACDONALD'S PERSONALLY CONDUCTED OLIVE BRANCH

NOW THAT "DOWNING STREET is coming to Pennsylvania Avenue," as one writer describes it, the projected visit of Britain's new Prime Minister to Washington arouses the imagination of the press as well as the approval of the people of this country and England. The visit of a British Prime Minister to America "will be an epochal departure from British precedent and tradition," which, says the Cleveland *Plain Dealer*, "may also prove an epochal advance in the establishment of universal and enduring international friendship." One Southern paper goes so far as to characterize this visit "as the most significant development in the interrelations of America and Britain since Cornwallis's troops surrendered at Yorktown." Nothing quite so romantic has happened in world politics, insists one of the London correspondents, "since the meeting of Henry VIII of England and Francis I of France on the Field of the Cloth of Gold 400 years ago."

And this visit is expected to have real and practical results. "Only incalculable good" can come from it, the Omaha *World-Herald* believes. In the light of this undertaking, concludes the Birmingham *Age-Herald*, "the world has more reason to believe that competitive armaments and arising discord are about to be eliminated than at any time since the halcyon days when Woodrow Wilson sought to bring forth his dream of a world dedicated to peace." In similar language the press of the entire country welcomes Britain's new Prime Minister, head of the second Labor party government, whose plan to visit the American capital and talk face to face with President Hoover became accepted as a fact almost as soon as he took office.



From *The Illustrated London News*

"HIS VERY LOOKS INSPIRE CONFIDENCE"

Says a political opponent of Ramsay MacDonald, the new Labor Prime Minister of England, who is expected to visit this country in a few weeks to confer directly with President Hoover on Anglo-American problems.

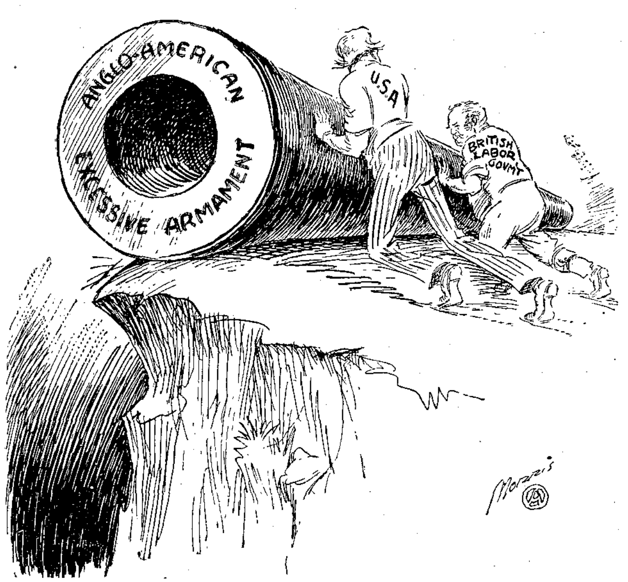
This direct method of dealing with the problems affecting Great Britain and the United States may be expected to accomplish several purposes, we read in the Boston *Globe:*

"In the first place, it will, merely by its directness, tend to simplify problems too often obscured by long-winded diplomatic dickerings. It is always difficult to conduct business by letter—'notes.' Personal contact is far preferable. In the second place, it is likely to bring about quicker action, based on a more thorough understanding, than is possible by other means."

Because of the news of the Prime Minister's visit—which is expected to take place in July or August—it was felt in London, we read in a United Press dispatch, that MacDonald accomplished more in his first few days of office to improve American relations "than had been accomplished in the past four years, and possibly since the World War." All the London correspondents report general approval of the idea and the London papers join in the applause. The Labor party *Daily Herald* admits that "even a straight talk between the Prime Minister and the President can not resolve all the difficulties in a twinkling of the eye," but it feels that, with new governments in power both in Washington and London, there is the opportunity "for a break with the past and for a new and more hopeful beginning. Mr. MacDonald, when he sails for America, will take in his baggage a clean slate." Says the Liberal London *Star:*

"We hope Mr. MacDonald will go. Not harm, but only good, can come of personal association between the statesmen of the two countries, and we know that, however much his countrymen may differ with him on other subjects, on peace and disarmament Mr. MacDonald will talk for us all."

Like support is accorded by the Conservative London *Times*, altho a discordant note comes from the influential Tory Yorkshire *Post*, in the north of England. "A peripatetic Prime Minister conducting the affairs of the kingdom, now from Washington, now from Geneva, and presently presumably from Moscow, will not be the least of the novel spectacles afforded by Mr.



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IT CAN BE DONE

—Morris for the George Matthew Adams Service.

MacDonald to the admiring gaze of his adherents," says the Leeds daily, which does not seem to be enthusiastic about the spectacle of a "Downing Street on wheels."

While, of course, the whole field of Anglo-American relations would be surveyed in a meeting between the heads of the two governments, the primary object of Mr. MacDonald's visit, as understood in Washington, according to George D. Holmes, of the International News Service, "would be to arrive at a naval understanding":

"Such an understanding is probably the greatest goal of the Hoover foreign policy, and in the British election just held, MacDonald made it clear that Anglo-American naval accord would be the keystone of his foreign policy.

"Given such a situation, it is not hard to envision the heads of the two greatest naval Powers in the world sitting down to discuss the problem, unhampered by the technical details which the admirals always fight over in more formal international conferences.

"And unhampered, too, by the political jealousies of continental nations, which have been such a feature of the Geneva conferences.

"The proposed visit of the British Premier links up directly with President Hoover's recent instructions to Navy Department experts to find a 'new yardstick' for measuring the relative strength of the American and British navies.

"An early naval agreement is necessary if the Administration is to escape carrying out the fifteen-cruiser program ordered by the last Congress.

"The authorization act for these cruisers provided that five should be laid down annually during the next three years, unless 'an international agreement' should be reached, in which event the President was empowered to stop construction.

"While it may be impossible to get around building the first year's quota of five, it is considered extremely likely that the remaining ten will go by the boards—providing, of course, an agreement is reached.

"The meeting between the American President and the British Premier could also lay the groundwork for the second Washington Naval Conference, to be held in 1931, at which time the treaties that came out of the 1921 conference are to be examined for revision and renewal."

Events are now so shaping themselves, writes Richard V. Oulahan from Washington to the New York *Times*, "that a separate understanding over naval matters between the British and American governments may eventuate in the near future." And—

"If developments should indicate that France and Italy were unwilling to enter into an arrangement for naval-armament reduction which was satisfactory to Britain and the United States, the last-named nations might conclude to go ahead on their own account, with the inclusion of Japan, which has shown a most cordial disposition to take practical steps to curtail fleets.

"This suggestion is advanced in the face of the probable contention that Britain would not agree to make concessions in the reduction of naval armaments unless France became a party to the agreement. Strong opinion exists, however, that an arrangement affecting the naval forces of the United States and Britain alone, or with Japan included, would have an impressive effect upon other Powers. There are many who believe that it would be a long step forward in the direction of preserving world peace."

Mr. MacDonald's policy can be conjectured from past personal and party utterances on the subject, writes Charles A. Selden from London to the New York *Times*. In the first place:

"Prime Minister MacDonald is in full accord with President Hoover that the navies should be reduced very materially, and that some such plan as that indicated by Ambassador Hugh Gibson in the recent Geneva Conference is the thing to work out next as offering a better prospect for real results than the old methods of naval experts.

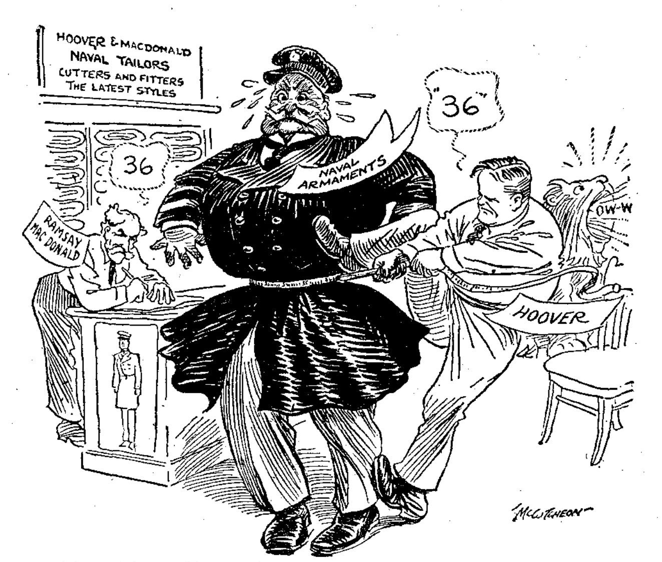
"Secondly, Premier MacDonald is in full accord with Senator Borah's contention that there should be an entirely new international agreement as to the whole question of maritime law."

But this great "hands-across-the-sea" song of the Labor party, "with its angle of international peace and naval slashes, also has its weak points as they affect the present Government's plans for employment," cables W. A. S. Douglas from London to the Baltimore *Sun:*

"Labor well realizes that England's sea power is not the lightest tie that binds her to her dominions, and that naval slashes must receive 'O. K.' from Australia, South Africa, New Zealand, Canada, the Irish Free State, and India. It is for these reasons Mr. MacDonald is so anxious for the Canadian Premier to accompany him to Washington.

"The unemployment question comes up in the matter of naval reductions, because such cuts would throw thousands of dockyard employees out of work, and thus add to the present huge army of the idle. But if the disarmament thing goes along the lines Labor considers at present, it will more than offset this slump by recognition of Soviet Russia and the consequent opening of vast trade with that country, which would be followed by a huge increase in the building of ships of commerce. This, in the opinion of Labor leaders, would balance the dropping of work on men-o'-war. In other words, the old adage of beating swords into plowshares will be followed."

In this connection several correspondents suggest that Mr. MacDonald is likely to discuss recognition of Russia with President Hoover, and will probably delay any action on Russia until after his visit. As Labor Prime Minister, cables Raymond Gram


HOOVER & MACDONALD NAVAL TAILORS CUTTERS AND FITTERS THE LATEST STYLES
"36"
36
NAVAL ARMAMENTS
RAMSAY MACDONALD
OW-W
HOOVER

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WHEN HOOVER APPLIES HIS NAVAL YARDSTICK

—McCutcheon in the Chicago *Tribune.*

"WHAT DO YOU KNOW ABOUT THAT?"

Test your knowledge by the questions below. If you can not answer them, turn to the pages indicated. Each one counts 4.

1. What is known as "diplomatic immunity"? (p. 11).
2. What American game-bird is now represented by a solitary survivor? (p. 46).
3. What famous man's clothes are said to look as if they were made by a flour company? (p. 24).
4. At what Embassy in Washington has tea supplanted stronger beverages? (p. 11).
5. Has an American ever received the Nobel Prize for Literature? (p. 21).
6. How do burning films produce poisonous gases? (p. 29).
7. What are the first five names in the national tennis ranking for women? (p. 38).
8. Where is there a gold-mine under water? (p. 30).
9. Is snobbery an aid to success? (p. 24).
10. What were Lord Rosebery's three ambitions in life? (p. 20).
11. What useful substance is made from a secretion of the cuttle-fish? (p. 52).
12. What is a "devil's flower"? (p. 52).
13. What churches are now taking steps to unite? (p. 22).
14. What political party rules Germany? (p. 14).
15. Where is it supposed that sea chanteys originated? (p. 19).
16. Is it possible to smell by radio? (p. 35).
17. What is the first name of the boy King of Roumania? (p. 16).
18. Which is the largest Jewish city in the world? (p. 21).
19. How many million meteors enter the earth's atmosphere every day? (p. 35).
20. What important facts are ignored by the British-American clergy in their plea for peace? (p. 23).
21. What country did the most business with Latin America last year? (p. 15).
22. Why do batters hit the ball farther in Salt Lake City than in San Francisco? (p. 30).
23. Does education make people intelligent? (p. 28).
24. Where is the only tree now living which looked down upon the nativity of Abraham Lincoln? (p. 54).
25. How does the hoopoe deceive its enemies? (p. 50).

Swing from London to the New York *Evening Post*, "Mr. MacDonald believes he may have an opening to serve as mediator between Russia and the western world."

The suggestion that Prime Minister Mackenzie King of Canada be invited to join in the discussions at Washington is said to have been enthusiastically received at Ottawa. And according to Edwin L. James, New York *Times* correspondent, official opinion in Paris looks favorably on the MacDonald trip.

In Washington, Administration and Congressional leaders hail the MacDonald gesture with enthusiasm. "Close cooperation between Mr. MacDonald and Mr. Hoover would be exceptional assurance that progress would be made" toward disarmament, says Senator Borah, Chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee. Representative Fred A. Britten, Chairman of the House Naval Affairs Committee, says the visit is in exact accord with his own ideas: "If Ramsay MacDonald, a civilian, comes over here to talk with Herbert Hoover, a civilian, these two civilians are sure of success."

The favorable reaction in Great Britain and the United States to the proposed Hoover-MacDonald conference goes far toward making certain that the meeting will take place, and if it does, continues W. W. Jermane, in a Washington dispatch to the Seattle *Times*, "we may prepare to bid a long good-by to the irritation that has featured Anglo-American relations":

> "As nearly as can be known at the moment, the people of both countries are in sympathy with the MacDonald proposal, and believe it will lead to results of great historic significance. They are anxious that a permanent understanding be reached between the two countries which have in their hands the future of civilization.
>
> "Knowing President Hoover, as the American people believe they do, they see only good results to follow the proposed conference. Details will be adjusted, and there will be a rally of support for the program in both countries that no opposition can stop. Such is the feeling in London and in Washington. It is strengthened because the conference will be between principals, not subordinates; between broad-minded statesmen, not narrow-minded experts.
>
> "There have been more European conferences since the end of the war than for the preceding century, not counting the regular sessions of the League of Nations. And nearly all of them have failed. For this outcome the experts, who were in control, were responsible.
>
> "To Americans familiar with politicians so controlled by fear as to be able to move neither backward nor forward, MacDonald's courage is inspiring.
>
> "As European diplomacy of the old kind fails, the new diplomacy of Young and MacDonald takes its place."

The idea of MacDonald, a pacifist, and Hoover, a Quaker, conferring together on world peace appeals to the imagination of the Detroit *News*. As the Troy *Record* sees it, the two statesmen "are betting their reputations that they can evolve, through personal contact, an agreement on reduction of armaments, and an understanding of momentous importance in the interests of Anglo-American relations and world peace." Papers like the Washington *News*, Philadelphia *Record*, New York *World*, Springfield *Republican*, Boston *Herald*, Indianapolis *Star*, and Milwaukee *Journal* feel that they will accomplish much. The New York *Herald Tribune* thus quotes from the London *Sunday Observer*, which urges a joint visit to Washington by Mr. MacDonald and Premier Mackenzie King of Canada:

> "The 'undefended frontier' which the whole British Empire has long accepted on its longest line of land contact must be extended to the maritime element. The Canadian plan is a practical solution for the English-speaking world. It must be applied oceanically, the Atlantic becoming, as between Britain and America, the greatest example of an undefended frontier."

This idea is taken up enthusiastically by the Philadelphia *Evening Public Ledger*, the Newark *News*, and the Birmingham *News*, while the Buffalo *Courier-Express*, on the Canadian border, concludes:

> "If Hoover, MacDonald, and Mackenzie King succeed in extending the 'undefended frontier' to the seas, they will be serving, not only their own nations and their own generation, but all the world and all generations to come."

The doubters are few. The Cleveland *News* reminds us that Mr. MacDonald does not possess a clear majority in the House of Commons to uphold any commitments he may make. The Baltimore *Evening Sun* is aware that neither Mr. MacDonald nor Mr. Hoover are free agents, but "are pushed and pulled about by the public opinion of their respective countries." Says *The New Republic* on this point:

> "The experience of the last few years proves that they will meet the practically unanimous opposition of their own Navy departments. They will also be opposed by an important and extremely vocal section of public opinion which is dominated by the idea that security, for each country, can only be preserved by an enormous and constantly growing naval equipment. Opposed to them, also, will be the inertia and indifference which are always a powerful deterrent to any change in the scheme of things. They will need all their intellectual and moral resources if they are to break through this steel ring to any positive accomplishment. They will also need the unanimous and strongly uttered support of all those, in both countries, who feel that a continuance of competitive building between the two great Anglo-Saxon Powers is an act of senseless folly."

A WORLD BANK FOR FINANCIAL PEACE

WHEN THE SMOKE of the reparations battle had blown away, and interpreters of foreign dispatches found an opportunity to digest the voluminous experts' report, the item that attracted the greatest amount of editorial discussion, it seems, was the creation of the Bank for International Settlements. "This institution," explains the Brooklyn *Eagle,* "is of such importance to the whole world as to deserve far more attention than it has yet received." This, incidentally, is also the opinion of Owen D. Young, chairman of the Paris conference, and co-worker with Sir Josiah Stamp in setting up the international bank. At a luncheon given to the foreign correspondents at the end of the conference, Mr. Young warned his hearers that the world's capitalistic system must be reorganized on the principle of cooperation; that nations must work together if the world, as now organized on a capitalistic basis, is to endure. The international bank is a means to that end. Solution of the reparations problem, it is generally agreed, represents the biggest financial transaction in history, for, as the Philadelphia *Record* points out, "it promises to restore economic stability to all Europe. Yet that achievement may be overshadowed in importance by the machinery created to carry out the terms."

The keystone of the reparations machinery, say Paris dispatches, is the international bank. In the opinion of J. Pierpont Morgan, a member of the committee of experts at Paris, the new bank will be an instrument for the prevention of future wars. This eminent financier is quoted in the New York *Journal of Commerce* as saying: "The bank is the one thing which the conference was able to discover which would solve the problem of international settlements arising out of the war." Other New York bankers expect the bank to act as a stabilizer, not only between Germany and her creditor nations, but also between other countries. It was created, we are told, because some organization was needed outside Germany to take the place of the Dawes plan machinery and that of the Reparations Commission. Briefly, observes the Newark *News*:

> "The Bank for International Settlements is expected to become the clearing-house for world trade, as the League of Nations is the clearing-house for world ideas and the World Court a clearing-house for judicial decisions.
>
> "The new bank is to be non-political. It is the creation of hard-headed financiers and business men. It is their testimony that the world has reached a stage where closer international cooperation is not merely an ideal but a necessity.
>
> "The reparations settlement is hailed as a declaration that the war is over. The proposed bank carries a declaration that isolation is ended. No nation can live of, by, and for itself. From whatever angle international relations are approached—political, economic, judicial, or social—the same conclusion is reached; cooperation must rule and machinery for cooperation must be created."

The bank plan, in Mr. Young's opinion, is workable and safe, because it gives the leadership to no single nation, but is based on mutual cooperation. While the chairman of the reparations conference did not give out a statement regarding the international bank, Arno Dosch-Fleurot, in a Paris dispatch to the New York *World,* says of the chairman's extemporaneous remarks at the correspondents' luncheon:

> "No notes were taken by those present, but the speech was so significant that it was agreed to publish its substance.
>
> "It is necessary, said Mr. Young, to create some good machine for international banking on a big scale. It not only is absolutely necessary if reparations and war-debt payments are to be made year after year without upsetting the world's economy, but to meet the requirements of the ordinary business world as well.
>
> "It was enlargement of this point which led Mr. Young into a discursion on the future of capitalism. International competition, he said, has reached the point where nations engaged in international enterprises are fighting one another, instead of working together for the advancement of civilization.
>
> "In his opinion, Mr. Young told his listeners, the Bank for International Settlements is a piece of machinery which will make possible an application of capitalism as successfully in the international field as now exists nationally. It is so constructed that it will not interfere in any country, but will help all to expand according to their needs and desires without hurting the others.
>
> "Germany's reparations payments to the Allies and their war-debt payments to the United States could not, to begin with, be handled otherwise, he said, because these payments either had to be made at the expense of trade balances of other countries or, as the international bank will provide, through the creation of new markets and new uses for products."

According to the New York *World's* Paris bureau:

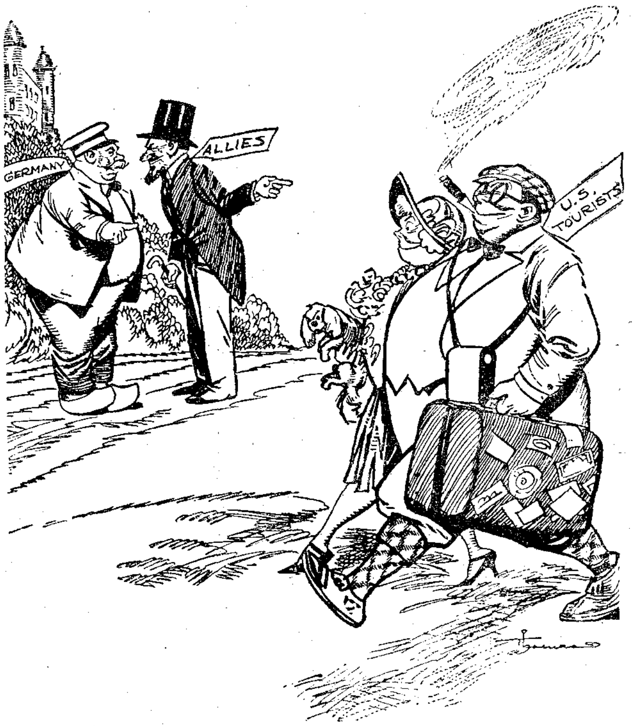
> "The original capital will be $100,000,000. The bank probably will be located in one of three cities—Basle, Switzerland; Amsterdam, Holland; or Brussels, Belgium. The stock will be distributed among participating banks of issue. The seven countries unofficially represented in the reparations parleys will each be allotted equal shares.
>
> "The organizing committee of the bank is to be named by the governors of the seven banks of issue of the seven participating countries, two from each country. They will be chosen from men close to the Committee of Experts.
>
> "An administrative council will control the bank. It will name officers who are outside politics, and will be composed of a member of the banks of issue of the seven participating countries, with additional members from each country representing finance, commerce, and industry.
>
> "The bank will accept deposits of German annuities and act as a clearing-house for all payments by the Reich. It also will do a general banking business, including discounting. It will advance money to the central banks, but not to such an extent as to gain a preponderant influence in the finance or economy of any country. It will handle all reparations and war debts for the accounts of the countries interested, and will commercialize the German reparations bonds.
>
> "Twenty-five per cent. of the anticipated profits will be allowed to accumulate to help pay off the last twenty-two of the fifty-eight years Germany is responsible for."

In other words, notes the Philadelphia *Record,* it is expected that the international bank "will become to the issue banks of the world what the Federal Reserve System is to the banks of the United States." The seven countries which will nominate the directors who are to have control of the bank's affairs are Great Britain, France, Germany, Belgium, Japan, Italy, and the United States. As the Asheville *Citizen* reminds us:

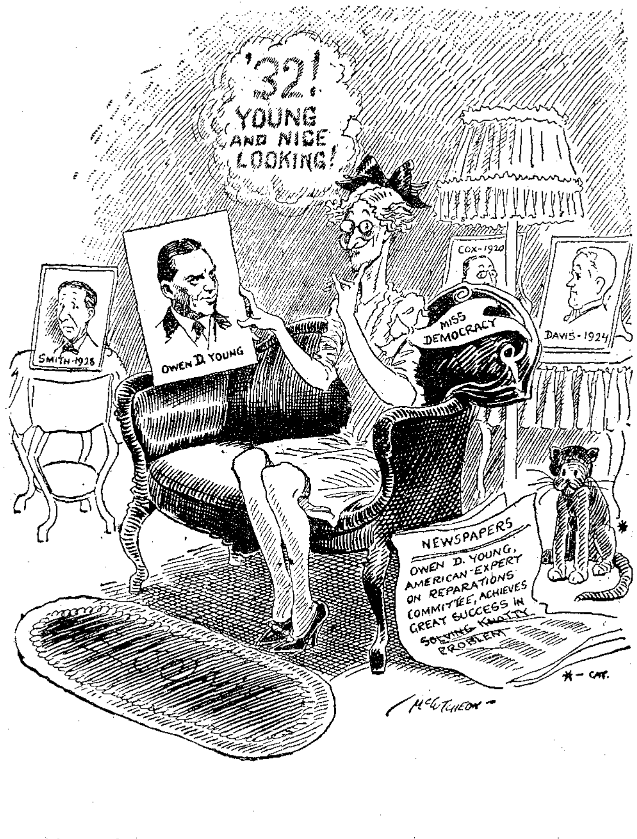
> "Without a bank of this character there would have been constant danger of a breakdown in the reparations payments, for one of the main problems was that of getting gold out of Germany in a way that would not disturb that country's financial stability. But the bank provides the machinery for dealing promptly and effectively with any dangerous financial situation in any of the countries identified with its operation.
>
> "There is a general realization in Europe now that no nation can afford any longer to be indifferent to the conditions which prevail in other nations; or, for that matter, in any other nation; that financial illnesses have a habit of spreading unless they are treated and checked. This international bank will endeavor to maintain the financial health of Europe."

On the other hand, says the New York *Journal of Commerce:*

> "An international bank that limits its operations to transfer of reparations payments will have no functions to perform that could not be as well executed through the agency of existing institutions. An international bank that attempts to extend its activities to the general banking field will not only encounter the competitive resistance of other banks, but it may easily become an instrument of credit inflation in the hands of a management disposed to adopt overliberal lending policies.
>
> "It will, of course, be urged that the bank is protected against selfish political influences and unwise banking practises by the powers concentrated in the hands of the board of directors. Nevertheless, the character of the control provides no adequate guaranty against the intrusion of political influences. Time alone can determine whether the governments concerned will be content to permit their joint creation, the international bank, to pursue a non-political policy."


GERMANY
ALLIES
U.S. TOURISTS

EUROPE COMES TO A FINANCIAL AGREEMENT
—Thomas in the Detroit *News.*


'32!
YOUNG AND NICE LOOKING!
SMITH-1928
OWEN D. YOUNG
COX-1920
MISS DEMOCRACY
DAVIS-1924
NEWSPAPERS
OWEN D. YOUNG, AMERICAN-EXPERT ON REPARATIONS COMMITTEE, ACHIEVES GREAT SUCCESS IN SOLVING KNOTTY PROBLEM
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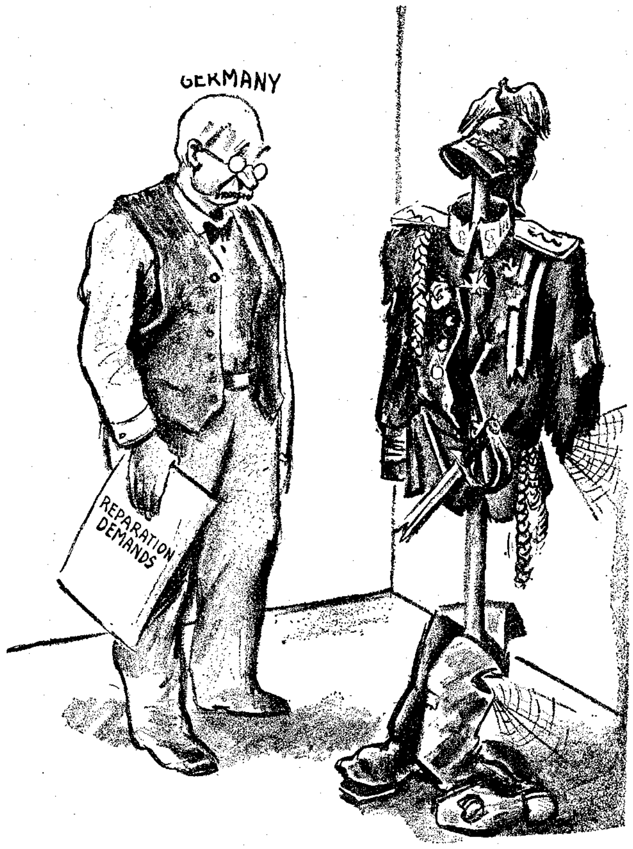
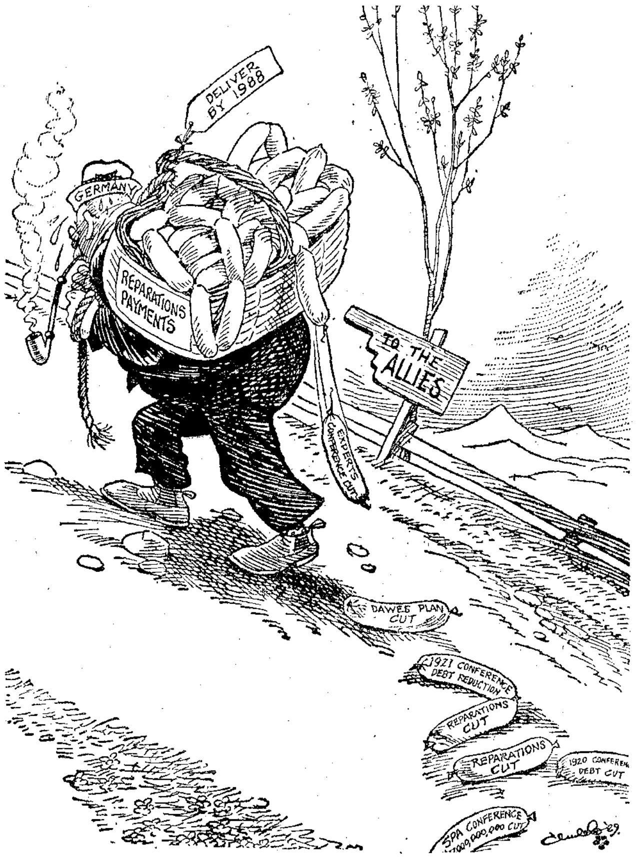
AND HIS MIDDLE NAME IS "DEMOCRAT"
—McCutcheon in the Chicago *Tribune.*


GERMANY
REPARATION DEMANDS

"VIL I EFER GET THROUGH PAYING FOR DAT SUIT?"
—Colt in the Boston *Herald.*

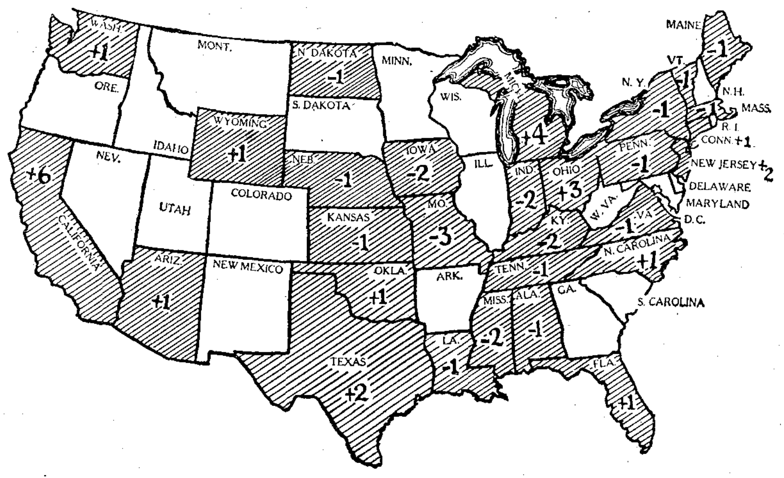

DELIVER BY 1988
GERMANY
REPARATIONS PAYMENTS
TO THE ALLIES
EXPERTS CONFERENCE CUT
DAWES PLAN CUT
1921 CONFERENCE DEBT REDUCTION
REPARATIONS CUT
REPARATIONS CUT
1920 CONFERENCE DEBT CUT
SPA CONFERENCE 1,000,000,000 CUT
CLUBB '29

HIS LOAD GROWS LIGHTER
—Clubb in the Albany *Knickerbocker Press.*

SOME SAMPLES OF REPARATIONS CARTOONERY

THE ROW OVER REAPPORTIONMENT

"WHAT'S ALL THE SHOOTIN' FOR?" George M. Cohan might have asked, had he been present in the House or Senate during the last few days of debate over the proposal to reapportion the membership of the House according to the 1930 census. For the debate was quite acrimonious, we are told, and the language almost sulfurous. Representatives of Southern and Western agricultural States saw control of the House slipping from their hands; Prohibition leaders realized that, under the reapportionment bill, the shift of population to the cities in recent years would mean the election of wet Congressmen; the Ku Klux Klan declare Washington correspondents, was opposed to the bill because aliens—many of them Catholics — are counted in the census returns to determine how many Representatives certain States are to have. And, as W. W. Jermane, Washington correspondent of the Seattle *Times*, points out, "the aliens are largely in the cities."



Courtesy of the New York *Herald Tribune*

STATES THAT LOSE AND GAIN BY REAPPORTIONMENT

According to the estimate of Representative Fenn, of Connecticut, chairman of the House Census Committee. No change is anticipated in the unmarked States.

Southern Democrats opposed the change because it would cut down their representation in the House, and the farm population in general, explains Mr. Jermane, "opposed reapportionment because it would take House memberships from the country districts and give them to the cities, thus loosening the hold the farmers have had on the lower body since the formation of the Government." Members of the House from industrial States, incensed at the attempt to force through an amendment that would exclude aliens from consideration in reapportionment, tried to add an amendment that would exclude persons over twenty-one who are not allowed to vote, i.e., the negroes and whites in the South who can not pass the literacy test. "The debate on these amendments," observes the Providence *News*, "gave rise to some of the bitterest sectional outbursts heard in Congress in many a year." Finally they were killed, and the long and stubborn reapportionment fight came to an end, with the number of Congressmen fixt, as now, at 435. In a Washington dispatch to the New York *Herald Tribune*, Mark Sullivan, a seasoned political writer, tells us that—

> "Just how many seats will be shifted can not be known until after the census has been taken next year. Estimates made on the basis of the 1920 census assume that the number of seats taken away from some States and given to others will be at least twenty-three.
>
> "Twenty-three seats shifted in Congress means a corresponding shift of the weight of the States in electing Presidents and Vice-Presidents. It means also, speaking roughly, a shift of forty-six delegates in the national party conventions that choose Presidential nominees. The importance of the change is directly measured by the fact that for nine years Congress has evaded the constitutional duty of making it. The Constitution requires that reapportionment of Congress be made after every decennial census. None was made after the census of 1920.
>
> "Certain western and southern States, mainly farming, mainly Prohibition, and mainly native American in stock, have been growing only slightly. Certain northern and eastern States, together with California, have been growing very rapidly. These rapidly growing States are mainly of city population, mainly wet on Prohibition, excepting California, and to a greater degree than the rest of the country are recently alien in stock.
>
> "Between these two groups there has been, beneath the surface, a tug of war, more tense than the public has realized. The more slowly growing States have been unwilling to see the more rapidly growing States get the increased representation in Congress to which their greater population plainly entitles them. That is the heart of the reason there was no reapportionment following the 1920 census.
>
> "Presidential electors are apportioned to each State in the same ratio as Congressmen. For example, Connecticut has seven electors, under a reapportionment made twenty years ago, whereas it ought to have eight. Conversely, Kansas, for example, has ten electors, when it is only entitled to nine. This unconstitutional condition has existed during two Presidential elections, 1924 and 1928 If either election had been close, the result reasonably might have been attacked on constitutional grounds.
>
> "This condition now will be ended by the enactment of the new apportionment. It will be ended, not merely for the present, but for the indefinite future, since the present act provides for automatic reapportionment following each census."

Since to retain the present proportion of one Representative to each 211,977 of population would increase the membership of the House to perhaps 490, making it still more unwieldy, the new reapportionment measure increases the proportion of population to each Congressman. Incidentally, Congress comes in for considerable editorial censure throughout the country for failing to reapportion the House membership on the basis of the 1920 census. In the words of the Richmond *Times-Dispatch*, "Congress has been guilty of violating the Constitution, which calls for reapportionment after each decennial census." To the New York *World*, "it is nothing short of a national scandal that for ten years Congress has failed to order a reapportionment."

Nevertheless, there is fear in the smaller sections and communities that the new reapportionment will transfer the actual power of government to the cities. "The cities, which gain new Representatives, have a powerful weapon in their hands," notes the Baltimore *Evening Sun;* "and, having once tasted blood, they are not likely to submit as tamely to rural domination as they have submitted heretofore." In his editorial dispatches from Washington, O. M. Kile says:

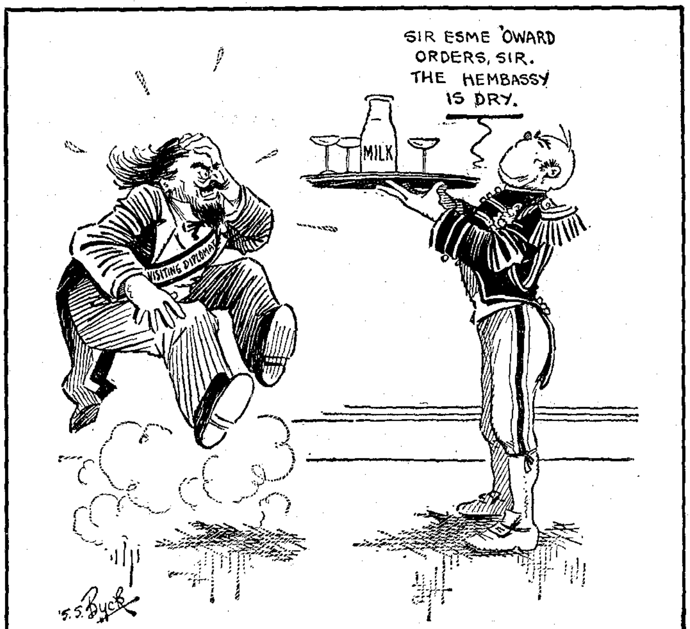
> "Whereas the rural population (everything outside of towns of 2,500 or over) in 1900 represented 60 per cent. of the total population, by 1910 it had declined to 54.2 per cent, and it is probable that the 1930 census will show barely 40 per cent. of our population still classified as rural."

In the opinion of Representative R. F. Lozier, of Missouri:

> "With the membership limited to 435, it is only a question of a comparatively few years until the great cities will practically monopolize the State's Representatives in the House. The population of the city will be largely in excess of the country population, which means that the cities will control the nomination and election of the Representatives. This means that the rural sections will be shorn of their influence and serve only as a tail to the kite of the predominating city population.
>
> "If you limit the membership of the House to 435, in twenty-five years from now the number of Representatives from Iowa would probably be reduced to five or six."

DRYNESS AT ISH EMBASSY

C REA ake quite calmly the shock sme Howard, the British Am- the diplomatic corps at Washing- n to give up the long-established quors for use in his embassy. The med an acceptable theme of gossip for a ubs and diplomatic circles, the Associated , and opinion is divided as to its propriety; English newspapers have been stirred enough to com n it editorially. One, the London *Evening News*, expresses sympathy for the other diplomats in Washington because of the position in which Sir Esme's decision places them, and adds: "Diplomatic immunity has always been a privilege jealously guarded by all nations, and if diplomats begin voluntarily to whittle it down in order to placate citizens or groups of citizens of the country to which they are accredited, there is no saying where the process may end." The published statement of the Foreign Office, however, that Sir Esme's move was purely personal and had no force as a precedent, saved the British public the trouble of getting excited.


SIR ESME 'OWARD ORDERS, SIR. THE HEMBASSY IS DRY.
MILK
VISITING DIPLOMAT
S.S. Byck

ANOTHER WORLD WAR SEEMS IMMINENT
—Byck in the Brooklyn *Times.*

Views in Washington vary as to why Sir Esme Howard, without waiting for a hint from any responsible authority, has put John Bull on the water wagon at the American capital; but repercussions in the other embassies there, we are told, are not so mild as in London. To quote the Washington correspondent of the New York *Times:*

> "The French Embassy has no intention of giving up the customs of years. One veteran chief of mission exprest himself so excitedly that he swept books, papers, and pencils off his desk to the floor and appeared not to notice what he had done. Another usually calm and dignified diplomat pounded his desk with such wrath that one of his secretaries came running in to see if his chief needed any assistance. The view prevailing among diplomats was that Sir Esme had needlessly placed the corps in an embarrassing position."

The New York *Evening Post* accuses Sir Esme of taking sides in a purely American political issue—of becoming "a symbol in the fight between Wets and Drys"—and declares that he "has definitely impaired his usefulness as British Ambassador to the United States"; but this is making entirely too much of the incident, the Schenectady *Union Star* remarks, adding: "Sir Esme Howard was entirely within his rights in deciding that the so-called diplomatic liquor had become more of a nuisance than it was worth." The nuisance here referred to is variously defined or guessed at by other papers. The Louisville *Times* suggests that the British Ambassador "is dog-tired of ministering to the thirst of a class of Americans who judge a dinner by the amount of alcohol in the beverages served," and in the same vein the Charleston *News and Courier* remarks that "Sir Esme is English, but the saving is undoubtedly Scotch." The main reason for the Ambassador's action, however, according to a New York *Herald Tribune* correspondent, is that he was annoyed by the crowds that gathered at his gate whenever a cargo of liquor arrived, and by the criticisms to which he was subjected. We read further:

> "Recently photographers have lined up across the street, where they were safe from interference, and taken pictures of the unloading process. After the appearance of the pictures the British Ambassador received scores of letters from American citizens all over the country, protesting against continuation of liquor imports.
>
> "The Ambassador has disliked being placed before the American public as a hard-drinking British knight, importing van loads of liquor into a dry country. It was this feeling that caused him to write to James T. Carter, Prohibitionist, of Lynchburg, Virginia, in response to a letter from Mr. Carter objecting to his use of intoxicants. In his letter Sir Esme said he would surrender diplomatic immunity under the Prohibition law if the United States asked him to."

The Secretary of State, Mr. Stimson, has made it clear that nobody in President Hoover's cabinet thought of asking any such thing. Some private citizens, however, singled out Sir Esme for criticism, and a survey of the American press, according to the Washington *Evening Star*, reveals "a very general feeling that foreign diplomats should be free from annoyance and criticism in the immunity of their Washington homes from domestic laws."

Unless an ambassador's residence is considered a part of the country he represents, says the Springfield (Ohio) *Sun*, he is in danger of having foreign customs forced upon him to such an extent as to make life intolerable. The British, for instance, adds the Washington *Post*, might force General Dawes, our new Ambassador at London, to follow their sacred tradition and encase his legs in silken breeches when presented at Court. That paper continues:

> "Should the erstwhile boss of the Senate so much as open his mouth in the matter of silk pants, the British Foreign Office will now have an obvious reply. 'Surely, Mr. Ambassador,' its white-spatted representative will say, 'you will conform to the traditional attire when my Government's representative to your country has, in good grace, accepted your silly Prohibition laws.'"

In an equally cheerful mood the Cincinnati *Times-Star* advises that "dry Americans should let wet diplomats drink in moderation in return for the privilege under which temperate Europeans permit dry Americans to drink to excess when abroad," while the Asheville *Citizen* remarks philosophically:

> "All that has happened is that the British Ambassador has let it be known that in future guests of the British Embassy at official functions can expect nothing stronger to drink than the tea which the late Tory government further exalted, tho without recompense, as the national beverage of England by eliminating the tax which tea drinkers have had to pay since the days of the mighty Elizabeth. This may be bad news for the smart set of the national capital. It really means very little one way or the other to the rest of us."

Many editors, however, see the matter from the more serious angle taken by the Raleigh *News and Observer*, which says:

> "The comity between nations should have caused the diplomats to accept the law when passed, but the fine spirit of Sir Esme Howard shows that there is willingness to live under the same regulations as govern Americans. The spectacle of trucks hauling liquor to embassies when it is a crime to have it elsewhere is one which can not come to an end too soon."

THE POPE'S CALL-DOWN OF MUSSOLINI

"HERETICAL, AND WORSE THAN HERETICAL," declares Pope Pius XI, are some of the views exprest by Premier Mussolini in defining before the Italian Chamber and Senate the relations between the Kingdom of Italy and the Catholic Church as affected by the creation of the new independent Vatican City. To this Papal thrust, the *Impero*, an ultra-Fascist Roman journal, retorts with the rather startling assertion that "only Fascism may criticize Fascism," and that "no true Fascist can tolerate that the Pope should presume to censure *Il Duce*, who, we will remind him, is not to be discust." Thus while there is rejoicing in many parts of the world because fifty-nine years of acute estrangement between Church and State in Italy were brought to an end on June 7, when the King and the Pope ratified the treaty making the Vatican City an independent temporal State, there is also recognition of the fact that, as the New York *Evening World* expresses it, "the new understanding is not all accord."

Since the statements which embody this dramatic exchange of views were separated by intervals of a week or more, many have been unable to get the picture as a whole. We will therefore review the outstanding passages.

Speaking in the Chamber of Deputies on May 13, Premier Mussolini declared that the Lateran treaty "writes 'finis' to a question which has tormented Italy, not only for decades, but for centuries." Previous speakers had sought a suitable formula to describe the new relationship between Italy and the Vatican, which would take the place of Cavour's famous formula, "a free Church within a free State." Mussolini defined the situation as follows, according to a dispatch from Frederick Hollowell to the New York *Herald Tribune:* "A sovereign State within the Kingdom of Italy; the Catholic Church with a certain preeminence loyally and voluntarily recognized; free admission of other religions."

In reply to a speaker who offered the phrase "free and sovereign Church; free and sovereign State," the Premier said:

> "This formula might create the belief that there are two sovereignties coexistent, but they do not coexist. One counts as the Vatican City, and one counts as the Kingdom of Italy, which is the Italian State. It must be understood that between the Italian State and the Vatican City there is a distance which can be measured in thousands of miles, even if it requires only five minutes to go and see this State and ten minutes to walk around its confines.
>
> "There are, then, two sovereignties perfectly distinct and well differentiated; perfectly and reciprocally recognized. But within the State the Church is not sovereign and is not even free. It is not sovereign and is not free because in its institutions and its men it is subject to the general laws of the State, and is even subject to the special clauses of the concordat."

Turning then to Mr. Hollowell's summing up of the Premier's further words on this occasion, we read:

> "The Duce then delved into the body of his argument, which he developed analytically with the obvious intention of proving that since the times of the Roman Empire, Christianity, and more specifically Catholicism, had developed into millennial institutions purely because their early history was inextricably woven with that of the Latin race.
>
> "If it had not been for the universal character of the Roman Empire, which finally embraced Christianity, he argued, Christianity would probably have died among the many other forgotten religions born in Palestine."

Mussolini's speech in the Chamber having evoked Catholic criticism, he returned to the subject in the Senate twelve days later. To quote again a dispatch from Mr. Hollowell to the New York *Herald Tribune:*

> "His speech in the Chamber, he said, was necessary to make it perfectly clear that 'the Lateran treaty had not Vaticanized Italy and that the Vatican had not become Italianized, or that the King had not become a papal cleric, or that the Pope had not become the King's chaplain.'
>
> "Without actually backi
> statements, *Il Duce* neverthele
> declaration that if it had not been
> tianity would have died among the othe
> in Palestine.
>
> "'I never meant,' he said, 'to exclude—in fac
> divine design in all that which has developed fro
> but the fact remains that what did happen happene
> and not in Alexandria or even in Jerusalem.'"

Referring to a speech by the Pope, claiming for the Church prior right to educate Italy's young generations, the corr spondent observes:

> "He declared that the Fascist régime had never claimed to have a monopoly of education. It must be remembered, he added, that the Fascist régime had recognized the establishment of the first Catholic university in Italy, 'but to say that all instruction is up to the family is to say things contrary to contemporary realities.'"

As to the future relations between Italy and the Vatican, Premier Mussolini said:

> "You do not need to worry if it is said that there will be much difficulty. . . . The Holy See knows that the Fascist régime is a loyal, frank, and precise régime, which gives with open hand, but which will not give its arm, because nobody can take it."

The Pope's rejoinder is made in a long open letter to Cardinal Gasparri, Papal Secretary of State, and published in the *Osservatore Romano* of June 5. In a Vatican City dispatch from Arnaldo Cortesi to the New York *Times*, we read:

> "The letter shows that, tho the Pope and Signor Mussolini may be agreed about the terms of the treaties as concluded, there is a wide divergence of views concerning their application and interpretation.
>
> "This divergence of views, which has again caused great tenseness between the Church and State, may in future lead to graver complications.
>
> "Especially severe is the Pope in his condemnation of the passage in the Premier's speech before the Chamber. The Pontiff unhesitatingly branded this as 'heretical, and worse than heretical.'
>
> "Pope Pius objects to Premier Mussolini's statement that the Catholic Church in Italy was subject to the State, declaring: 'It is always the Supreme Pontiff who intervenes and negotiates in the fulness of the sovereignty of the Catholic Church, which he does not represent, but personifies by direct Divine mandate. It is not, therefore, the Catholic organization in Italy which would be subject to the sovereignty of the State, but the Pontiff himself, the supreme sovereign authority of the Church, who judges what can and what must be done for the greater glory of God and for the greater good of souls.'
>
> "The fact that all other religions are freely admitted in the Italian State does not find objections on the Pope's part, 'provided,' he says, 'it is clearly and loyally understood that the Catholic religion and the Catholic religion alone is the State religion with all the logical and juridical consequences that that State implies, especially where propaganda is concerned, and provided it is no less clearly and loyally understood that the Catholic religion is not merely one of the many tolerated or permitted religions, but is what the letter and spirit of the Lateran Treaties and Concordat make it.'
>
> "Premier Mussolini's pronouncement that Italy must enjoy full liberty of conscience and full liberty of discussion does not meet with the Pope's approval. Full liberty of discussion, he says, was inadmissible because some forms of discussion can easily trick unenlightened minds and become cloaks for harmful propaganda. Nor is it possible to concede full liberty of conscience, he says, as it 'would be like saying that creatures are not subject to the Creator,' unless, he adds, this means that it is recognized that consciences are not subject to the State, in which case it follows logically that it must also be recognized that the task of education belongs to the Church and not to the State."

In his letter, however, the Pope predicts that the peace between Italy and the Vatican will be a lasting one:

> "We believe the peace to be lasting for two reasons. First, because, after all and despite all, we retain our faith in the loyalty and good-will of men. Second, because we retain our faith in God's help, which we constantly invoke."

TOPICS IN BRIEF

(*An extension of this department appears weekly on the screen as "Fun from the Press"*)

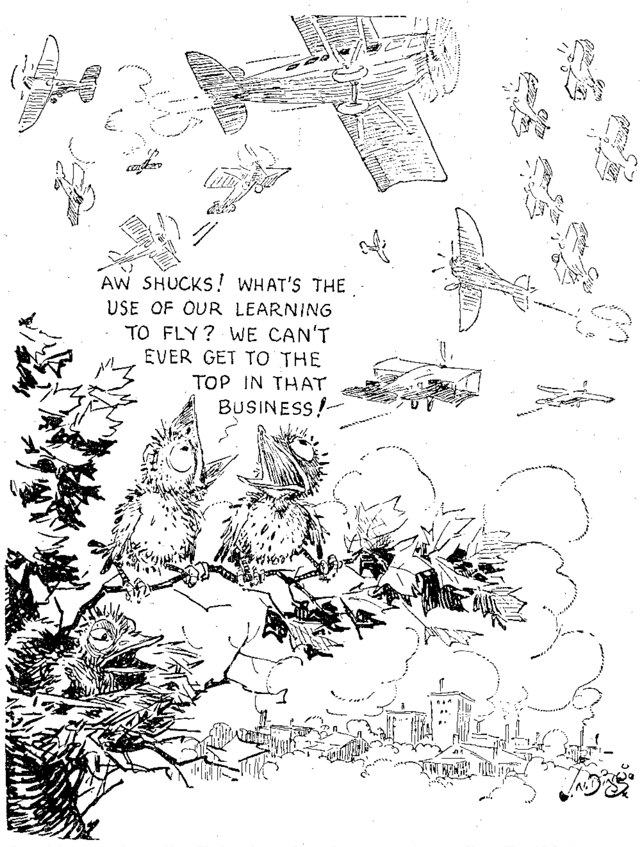
Even the father of twins puts on heirs.—*Dallas News.*

The love of money is the root of all industry, too.—*Publishers Syndicate.*

This country will be in a terrible fix if the Mediterranean fruit fly attacks the political plum crop.—*Virginian-Pilot.*

Heaven knows best, but it would be nice if some of these imported insect pests liked dandelions.—*Pasadena Post.*

California has not as yet been invaded by the Mediterranean fruit fly, which is bringing distress to Florida. Is it possible that the Western oranges have no insects appeal?—*The New Yorker.*


AW SHUCKS! WHAT'S THE USE OF OUR LEARNING TO FLY? WE CAN'T EVER GET TO THE TOP IN THAT BUSINESS!

Copyright, 1929, by the New York Tribune, Inc. Courtesy of the New York *Herald Tribune*

ANOTHER GRADUATING CLASS FINDS THE WORLD OVERCROWDED IN ITS CHOSEN PROFESSION!

—Darling in the New York *Herald Tribune.*

Many more men make money out of the stock market than in it.—*Virginian-Pilot.*

Bishop Cannon keeps on shooting. That's because his powder's dry.—*Winston-Salem Journal.*

It is the love of other people's money which is the root of all evil.—*Shoe and Leather Reporter.*

About the most important thing in this glorious machine age is to make your will.—*Ohio State Journal.*

Prosperity is like parking space. There is always plenty of it for the fellow that gets there first.—*San Diego Union.*

Altho many people think the tariff wall is composed of gold bricks, it is usually built by logrolling.—*Virginian-Pilot.*

Ground has been broken for a new bridge between Windsor, Ontario, and Detroit. Why not a pipe line?—*Brooklyn Eagle.*

Nephew of Late Czar Becomes Taxi Driver.—Head-line. About the only profession in which czarism still exists.—*Arkansas Gazette.*

We hear very little complaint in these changed times about the height of the kitchen sink, but considerable about the position of the brake and clutch pedals.—*Ohio State Journal.*

The Crime Commission is lucky. As a rule, such commissions can't get their report in before conditions change.—*Tucson Citizen.*

The Republican party is seventy-five years old. The Democratic party is much older, and last November it looked its age.—*Hartford Courant.*

Remember when father used to swing Indian clubs and raise dumb-bells? Well, he has quit swinging Indian clubs.—*American Lumberman (Chicago).*

There will be no beauty contests in Italy, by order of Mussolini, who thus puts a stop to the only thing at which he can't hope to win.—*Kay Features.*

Ohio State Journal: "One of the somewhat disillusioned brides of this neighborhood wonders if Lindy snores." Another assignment for the reporters.—*Toledo Blade.*

They used to tell the aspiring young magazine writer that he ought to do newspaper work, but that is no longer necessary. All he needs now is a term in the White House.—*New Yorker.*

Politics makes strange cell mates.—*Kay Features.*

Anyway, the transportation facilities to air castles were never better.—*Arkansas Gazette.*

Congress might do better if the voice of the people offered a chorus instead of a medley.—*Macon News.*

How comforting to reflect that the ordinary car you have is the wonderful one the ad describes.—*Birmingham News.*

The tariff bill passed by the House helps the farmer in spots and hurts him all over. Oh, what a tangled web we weave when first we practise to relieve!—*The New Yorker.*

One of the oddities of Wall Street is that it is the dealer and not the customer who is called broker.—*Dallas News.*

And then there's the flapper who thought "Master and Man" a book on the modern marriage relationship. — *San Francisco Chronicle.*

The up-and-coming young man is pretty likely to succeed, unless he is up at four and just coming home.—*American Lumberman (Chicago).*

We understand from the advertisements that the college lads are at least passing their cigaret tests with great success this year.—*Arkansas Gazette.*

The Carnegie Foundation is compiling a 150-volume history of the World War. Wish they would make it 151 volumes, and say who won.—*Kay Features.*

Mussolini says Christianity would have remained insignificant if it had not got to Rome at the right time—but the same is true of Mussolini himself!—*Frankfurter Zeitung.*

Spiritualistic séances are now forbidden in Roumania, according to a news story. Of course they hold them, tho, and the meeting places are now probably known as spookeasies.—*New York Evening Post.*

In this country it is the flopper vote rather than the flapper vote which keeps the politicians awake o' nights.—*Boston Transcript.*

Us Democrats don't care where the Republican party was born if we could only know when it is going to be laid to rest.—*Dallas News.*

There are so many automatic devices for the home now, any bride can go right to housekeeping if she is an electrical engineer or master mechanic.—*Kay Features.*

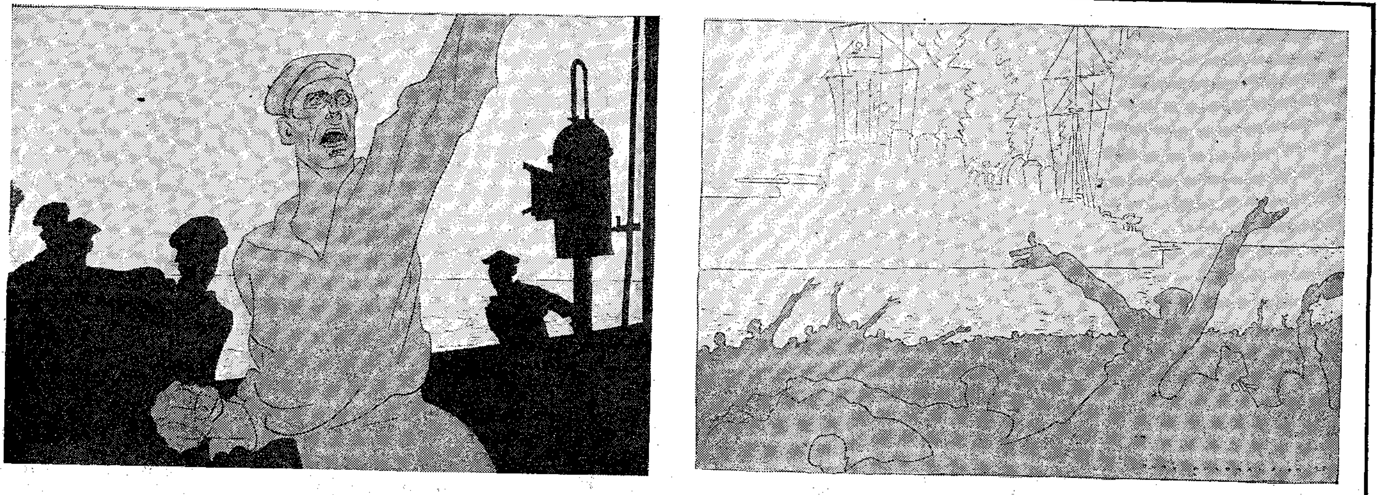
A man is endeavoring to win fame by rolling a peanut up Pike's Peak with his nose. They can be told apart by the fact that a peanut has no nose.—*San Diego Union.*

A senior at the University of Chicago has discovered that 1,015 motions are required to wash dishes. Those last fifteen motions, of course, are used for picking up the pieces.—*Judge.*

According to The Literary Digest, plants make a noise when growing. Then maybe the wake-robin really does wake the robin.—*Louisville Times.*
Maybe the noisome weed is noisesome.—F. P. A., *N. Y. World.*
Maybe the bamboo goes "bam"!

—*Tampa Tribune.*

FOREIGN - COMMENT



A GERMAN JIBE AT GERMAN REPUBLICANS

"In 1918 all good German Republicans were crying, 'Down with war!' But in 1929 the tune is changed to, 'Hail to the new armored cruiser!'"

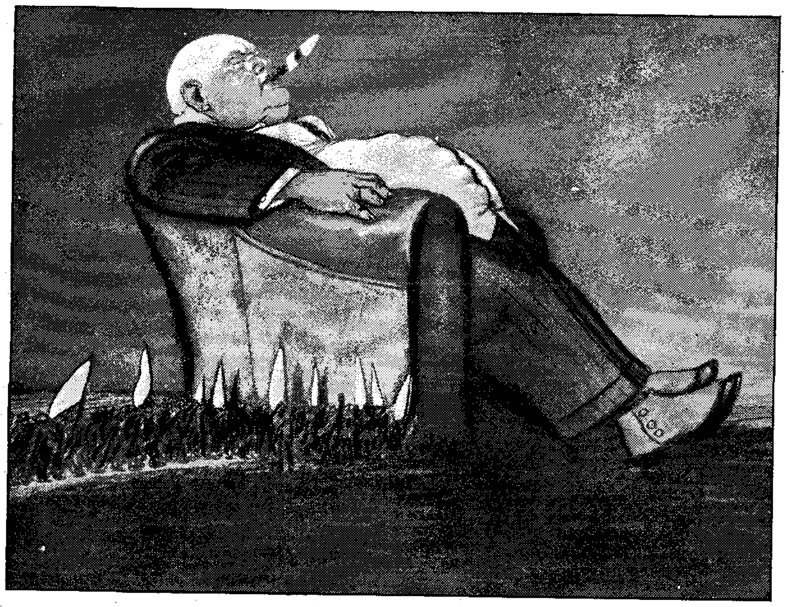
—*Simplicissimus* (Munich).

"OLD HOME WEEK" OF THE GERMAN SOCIAL DEMOCRATS

A GAIN OF 126,000 MEMBERS since the previous Congress of the German Social-Democratic party two years ago is hailed at their Magdeburg Congress as a stimulating indication of the vigorous growth of the party, but at the same time we read that a good deal of dissatisfaction was revealed because the Social-Democratic party has to sacrifice too much of its real spirit in order to work with the bourgeois parties in the Reichstag. Adverse critics of the Socialist policy in Germany are reported in the press as harping on the fact that since the election last May the Social-Democratic party, far from carrying out its election promises, has allowed itself to be overrun by its bourgeois partners on almost every question near its heart, despite its great, tho not decisive, numerical preponderance. The Berlin correspondent of a world-famous English Tory newspaper, the London *Morning Post*, assures us that the Magdeburg Congress shows that this view is very strongly held within the Social-Democratic party itself, and he reports that the German Chancellor, Hermann Mueller, who is head of the party, has been subjected to violent reproaches. Under Mr. Mueller's leadership, declared one speaker at the Congress, a Mr. Eckstein of Breslau, "we promised that we would not consent to the building of the armored cruiser." It was also promised that "we would cut down the military estimates to 500,000,000 marks ($125,000,000)" and "we promised to provide free meals for children," yet "not one of these promises has been honored under the chancellorship of Mr. Mueller." Nevertheless, despite the sharp criticism leveled at Mueller and his policy, we learn from this Berlin correspondent that the Congress eventually express confidence in the leader and in his program by 256 votes to 138.

Another interesting theme raised at the Congress, we are advised, was the relation of the Socialist party to the Church, and a motion was put forward that membership with the Church was inconsistent with the holding of an official post in the party. But it appears that a strenuous objection was made to this proposal by the Socialist deputy, Sollman, who argued:

> "Atheism is just as ambiguous and unscientific as the conception of God. The party is not a theological or philosophical seminar. We have in the party atheists, philosophical idealists, philosophical materialists, neo-Kantians, Protestants, Catholics, and (he added amid loud laughter), we even have Jews in the party. To all these we must permit liberty of conscience. Let us as a party beware of intellectual pride and pharisaism."

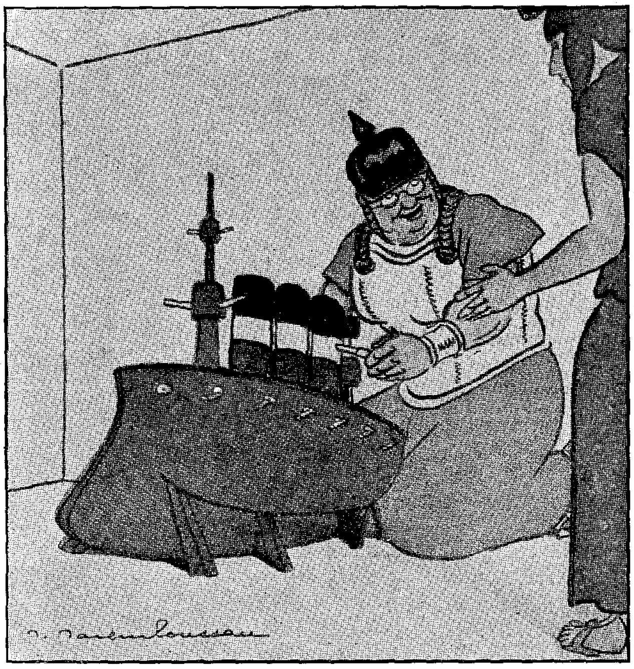


"THE CAPITALIST STUMBLING-BLOCK TO SOCIALIST PROGRESS"

—*Der Wahre Jakob* (Berlin).

In the official organ of the party, the Berlin Social-Democratic *Vorwaerts*, the Party Committee report on the present status of the organization is reproduced, and from it we learn that to-day the membership in 8,916 local groups includes 949,306 subscribing members, of whom 201,062 are women. This is an increase over the record of the former party congress of two years ago of 126,000 members. The committee report further informs us that the party has 153 representatives in the Reichstag.

How important is the cooperation of the Social-Democratic party with other parties in the Reichstag may be gathered from the remark of the Paris *Temps*, spoken of as the semiofficial organ of the French Foreign Office, that the working out of such coalition involves to a degree the recovery of Germany and the consolidation of peace in Europe. Numerically, they are the most powerful party in the Reichstag, we are reminded, and without them no one could dream of forming a government. But, on the other hand, they need the help of the Democrats, the Catholic Center, and the People's party. The *Temps* goes on to say:



A GERMAN BEDTIME STORY FOR FRANCE

GERMANY: "Don't worry yourself a bit, dear Marianne. This is only a little toy warship I'm building, and it can't hurt you."

—*Cyrano* (Paris).

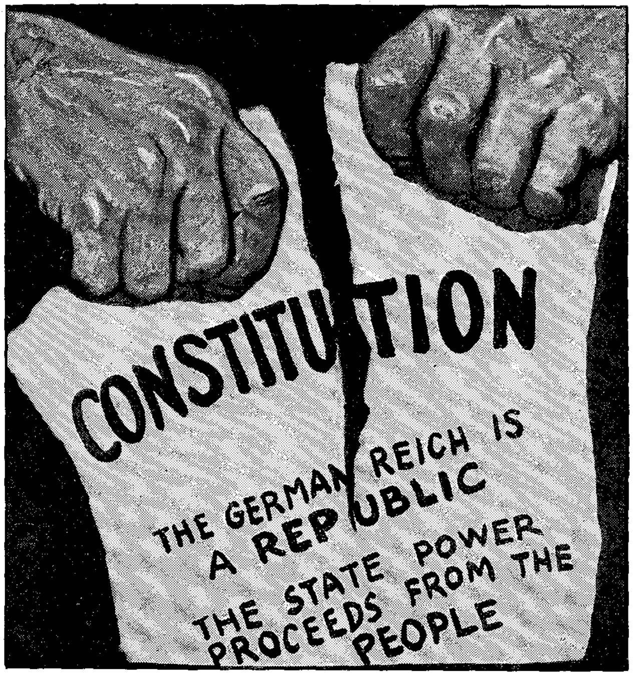
"During the great debate about the building of the 10,000-ton armored cruiser, one witnessed the disturbing spectacle of the most numerous party of the majority, and the ministers representing it in power, taking a stand against a proposition of the Government which had been approved by the Reichstag. In the discussions about the Reichswehr, and about new taxes, the Social-Democratic party also found itself under constraint."

Naturally enough, it is then pointed out, such a state of things causes conflict in the bosom of the Social-Democratic party, and evidence of this conflict was apparent at the Magdeburg Congress. Chancellor Mueller showed that if the Socialists withdrew from the Government there would be danger that Germany might revert to the conditions as they were when the influence of the Stahlhelm, or Steelhelmet, organization element was potent. But, this daily continues:

"The Chancellor was concise and categorical on questions about which he has no intention of being paralyzed by his party. Recalling that he had voted with the Socialist group against the building of the 10,000-ton armored cruiser—altho this attitude of his, because he is Chancellor, was contrary to the Constitution of the Republic—he explained that he distinctly refused to repeat such an experience now that the Reichstag had decided to continue building the cruiser. 'You may force me to resign,' he told his party, 'but you can not force me, as Chancellor of the Reich, to vote against a legal project of the Government.'"

OUR TRADE CONQUESTS IN LATIN AMERICA

THE WHOLE WORLD'S COMMERCE with Latin-American countries has been increasing with exceptional speed, as shown by trade statistics published up to the end of December, 1928. But the most striking fact about the record, as some English journals point out, is that no single trading nation has registered a more marked advancement on balance than the United States. According to a correspondent of the London *Economist* our trade carried on with the twenty Latin Republics amounted to $1,780,000,000, a total even better than that of 1927, when the record figure of $1,763,000,000 had been touched. Imports into the United States, valued at $948,143,000, altho marking a decrease of 1.17 per cent. in value from the previous year, we are told, showed an improvement over the prewar period of no less than 122.08 per cent.; exports over the same period, aggregating $831,466,000, showed an improvement of 162.65 per cent., at the same time establishing an expansion of 3.41 per cent. beyond the trading of the previous year. We read:


CONSTITUTION
THE GERMAN REICH IS A REPUBLIC
THE STATE POWER PROCEEDS FROM THE PEOPLE

A SOCIALIST THRUST

"The Steel Helmets mean by changing the Constitution that it should be torn into shreds."

—*Der Wahre Jakob* (Berlin).

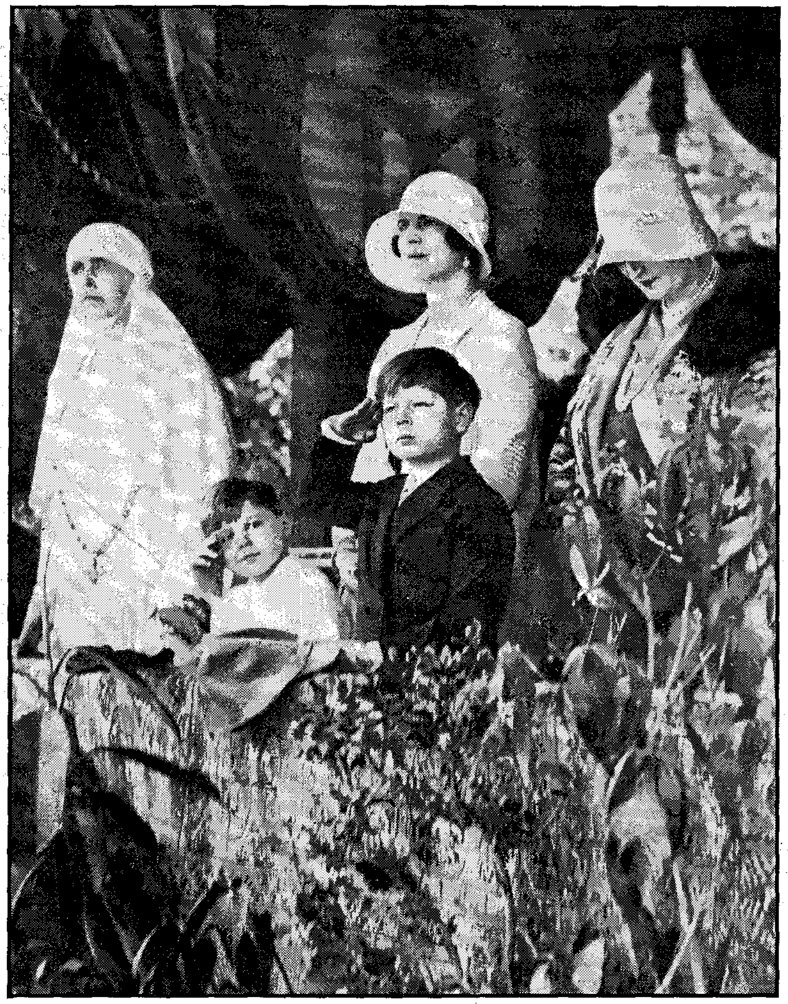
"The net showing, however, was unequal, for, while the ten States of North America—Mexico, Guatemala, El Salvador, Honduras, Nicaragua, Costa Rica, Panama, Cuba, the Dominican Republic and Haiti—registered declines of 14.16 per cent. upon their exports to the United States, the ten countries of South America—Argentine, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Ecuador, Paraguay, Peru, Uruguay, and Venezuela—showed an advance of 10 per cent.

"In regard to the imports into Latin America from the United States, while the ten North American Republics took 4.16 per cent. less, the ten South American Republics took 9.83 per cent. more. While Brazil remained by far the largest exporter to the United States, increasing her shipments—principally coffee—by 8.68 per cent., Colombia registered the largest percentage advance among purchasers of American goods, the increase in her imports from the United States marking an advance of 20.33 per cent. Ecuador followed with an increase, over the same period, of 19.23 per cent.; Brazil came third with 12.77 per cent., and Argentina fourth with 9.42 per cent.

"All ten Republics of South America increased their business with their big neighbor by 9.83 per cent., and the whole of the twenty Latin American States registered an augmentation of their purchases from the United States by 3.41 per cent."

GREATER ROUMANIA'S TENTH BIRTHDAY

THE ENTHUSIASM AND REVERENCE with which the Roumanians celebrated the tenth anniversary of the birth of Greater Roumania by a series of festivals draws the attention of editors to the fact that through the issue of the World War 3,000,000 Roumanians were liberated from foreign rule. Roumanians from Transylvania, Bukovina, Bessarabia, and the Banat, were brought together, the press recalls, under one scepter, and the Roumania of 1914 was "more than doubled in size." The first day of the ceremonies was consecrated to the memory of the 500,000 soldiers who fell in battle for the freedom of Roumania, and Associated Press dispatches relate that the central figure on this occasion was the Dowager Queen Marie, who played a notable part in winning Roumania to the Allied cause. Drest in deep mourning for the late King Ferdinand, as well as for the soldiers, we read, she decorated each grave with flowers, moving in stately dignity down the unending rows of white crosses while church bells tolled a funeral dirge. She was assisted in decorating the graves, it is of interest to learn, by 300 Roumanian-Americans representing forty-one of the American States, who had come especially to participate. Another impressive scene, Associated Press dispatches note, took place at Bucharest, when the boy King Michael, surrounded by many high army officers, presented new flags to 166 Roumanian regiments, and gave the traditional accolade to the regimental commanders. In the Paris *Illustration*, Robert de Beauplan writes as follows:



Wide World photograph

ROUMANIA'S BOY KING MICHAEL SALUTES HIS TROOPS

The march-past of Roumanian troops at Bucharest on the tenth anniversary of the birth of Greater Roumania. The King at center; at his right, his cousin, Prince Alexander of Jugoslavia; behind them, from left to right, Dowager Queen Marie; the Princess Mother Helen, and the ex-Queen Elizabeth of Greece.

"What a strange and marvelous destiny is that of the Roumanians. For centuries they fought against invaders and oppressors—Bulgarian, Hungarian, Turk. Two short periods of glory and of hope—as in the days of Stephen the Great and Michael the Brave—were followed by long years of subjection, during which the people could not gather together the scattered fragments of their moral and ethnic unity. Only in 1859 did Moldavia and Wallachia join together, and it is just half a century ago that the Congress of Berlin recognized them as an independent kingdom. It was a modest kingdom, despite the addition of Dobrudja, which resulted from the happy issue of the second Balkan war in 1913.

"But then the World War broke out. The Hohenzollern that was on the Roumanian throne died slowly of the neutrality which he preferred to the national interest. His successor made common cause with the Allies against the Central Powers. It was to draw invasion and its cortège of suffering upon his country. But suddenly victory realized all his aspirations as through a miraculous stroke. Yet the artificer of this great work survived it long enough only to be able to calculate the cost of the sacrifices at which it had been bought. The whole economic system had to be reconstructed. Political parties were fighting one against the other. A painful episode disturbed the dynastic order and gave the burden of the crown to a child of six years.

"This little King Michael, with his precociously grave smile, is seen in pictures framed with the national colors, in all the windows of Bucharest. I have heard him during all these days acclaimed by crowds respectfully familiar, and his simple and democratic habits permitted them to come close to the very step of his gala car of ceremony, or to the reviewing stand, draped with red velvet and gold, from which he observed the march-past of his troops."

This correspondent of the Paris *Illustration* reminds us then that for fifteen years, excepting for brief interruptions, Roumania was governed by one party, the Liberal party, or rather by a family, the Bratianu family. But through the return of the Transylvania provinces, we are then advised, the mother country welcomed into action men of ardent patriotism, who formed the National party.

Then this French writer calls attention to the fact that the rural element of Roumania forms 85 per cent. of the population, and he recalls that when the Russian revolution broke out, King Ferdinand, with admirable intuition, foresaw that the only way of preserving his kingdom from Communist infection was to share the land among the peasants. Through a community of legitimate ambitions the Peasant party and the National party were joined together as the National-Peasant party.

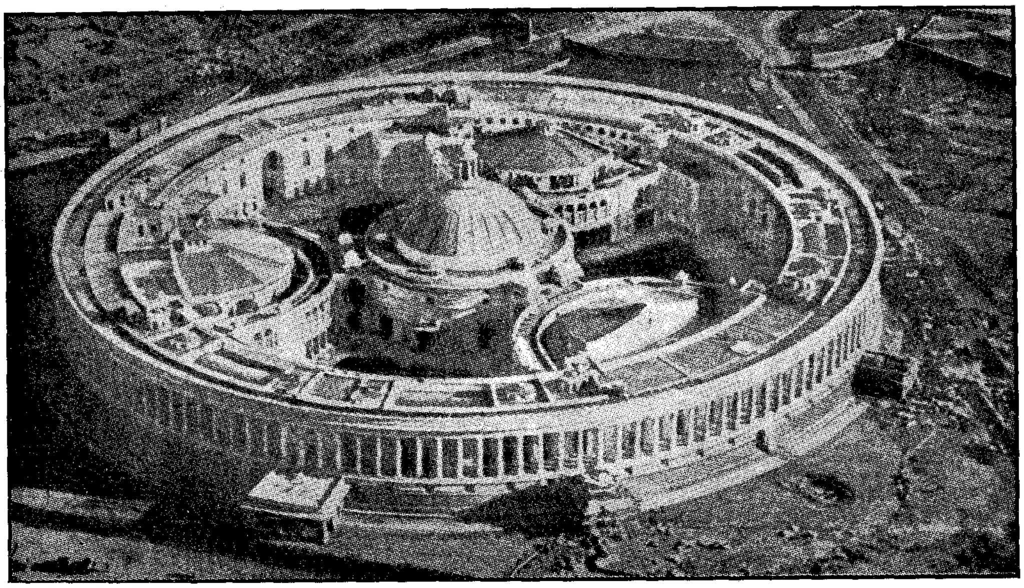
In the view of the London *Times*, the Government of Premier Maniu has clearly not had time to place to its credit any great legislative achievement in its six months of office. But already, we are assured, by its new outlook and by its manner of approaching problems it has inspired confidence at home and abroad. This newspaper proceeds:

"The internal financial situation is such as still to cause anxiety. But the enormous confidence which in the first free elections in recent Roumanian history gave him 349 seats out of 387 in the Chamber and about two-thirds of those in the Senate, remains substantially undiminished. The reaction against the Byzantine methods of his predecessors is still strong and widespread; it is generally felt that Mr. Maniu opened the doors of his country to Western ideas of administration, and that he is still holding them open."

INDIAN VIEWS OF BOMB TACTICS

AMAZING AND ABSURD SEEMS THE ATTITUDE of some British Indians toward terrorism, we are told, when Mahatma Gandhi's abhorrence of physical force is so well known. Apart from what outsiders may think, it is said, India's world-famous self-rule champion must be saddened to learn from organs edited by Indians and from speeches made by Indians that apparently all his countrymen do not share his horror of the political assassin. Such comment is elicited as the result of the bomb outrage in the India Assembly on April 8, which was treated at length in these pages at the time. The effects of this attempt at assassination still reverberate in the Indian press, and Pandit Jawahal Lal Nehru—until recently one of the Secretaries of the Indian National Congress, and son of the eminent Swarajist leader, Pandit Moti Lal Nehru—has, in fact, stated that "it is absurd to talk of unqualified condemnation" of the young men who figured in the recent Delhi bomb outrage. As quoted in *The People* (Lahore)—the weekly organ of the Servants of the People Society, founded by the late Lala Lajpat Rai, he added:

"Most of us, who deeply regret the act, do so because we believe that no mass movement can be built up on these acts, and without a mass movement we feel we can not create sanctions to enforce our will. Such acts must necessarily divert attention from the larger and more solid movement for which the country is preparing."



From the London *Times*

WHERE INDIANS BROKE GANDHI'S NON-VIOLENCE RULE

An air photograph of the Council House at New Delhi. This magnificent building includes three Chambers—of the Assembly, the Council of State, and the Princes—connected by a domed library in the center; the circular corridor, which surrounds them all, contains the committee rooms and Ministerial offices. The Assembly Chamber, in which the bomb was thrown, is the semicircular building seen on the left.

But the fact that there is no condemnation of the moral turpitude involved in the bomb-throwing is only one of the shocks inflicted on some conservative Indian observers, who are alarmed that this young Indian leader also went so far as to suggest that the Viceroy and Governor-General has no right to condemn "physical violence" and urge upon Indians "a policy of reason and arguments and persuasion," because Lord Irwin's own Government, the Government of India, is based upon force. As reported in the press, Pandit Jawahal Lal Nehru further declared:

"Lord Irwin has told us of the naked conflict between the two contradictory philosophies, that of physical violence and that of reason and argument and persuasion. On which, may I ask, do Lord Irwin and his Government base their rule in India? Is the foreign army of occupation present here to reason with us sweetly? Are the Indian armies the embodiment of persuasion? Is the C. I. D. (Criminal Intelligence Department) meant to help the flow of reason? Are our footsteps dogged wherever we go, our movements watched, our houses searched, our letters opened, to promote the reign of reason? Lord Irwin should stick to his trade of government and not talk about political philosophies, which may raise inconvenient questions for him to answer."

Some Indians are inclined to attribute anarchist outrages to *agents provocateur*, and *The Modern Review* (Calcutta) editorially points out:

"Not infrequently has it been noticed, whenever the Government want to add to their armory some new weapon of repression, in the shape of a new law or a new ordinance, or whenever they arrest a good many persons on charges savoring of anarchistic or revolutionary activities, that bombs are thrown, revolvers or pistols are fired. House searches by the police are rewarded with finds of bombs, pistols, explosive substances, etc., 'red' pamphlets and leaflets are broadcast by 'unknown' parties, and threatening letters are received by officials and non-officials. These strengthen, or are used to strengthen, the Government's case for 'resolute government.'

"The question is, is it due merely to accidental coincidence that such things happen repeatedly?

"There are alternative courses. One is to attribute them to mere accident or chance. But what is chance or accident? Perhaps, if scientifically investigated, accidents would reveal some law governing their occurrence. But we are not at present prepared for such investigation. Let us, therefore, examine the other alternative.

"It is that these things are brought about by *agents provocateur*. The belief in the existence of such agents has long prevailed among our countrymen. It has received confirmation from the revelations made in *The Tribune* (Lahore) in connection with the doings of an U. P. *agent provocateur* in the Punjab. Of course, high government officials have all along denied the employment of such persons."

According to a Delhi cable dispatch to the London *Times*, the police of that city and of Lahore, in conducting inquiries into the conspiracy behind the bomb outrage in the Assembly, have learned that the Punjab appears to be the base of an anarchical campaign, with the United Provinces as a second important center. We read then:

"It is now learnt that many persons in the conspiracy are members of an association at Lahore, the name of which is Naujivan Bharat Sabha. This association professes to advocate all those measures of social reform preached by the late Lala Lajpat Rai, and its membership appears to have been on the increase since the arrival of the Simon Commission in February, 1928. There are indications that the immediate aim of the conspiracy is not so much the propagation of Bolshevist theories in India as the preventing, by the menace of assassination and terrorism, of cooperation between the Government and the Indian political *intelligentsia*."

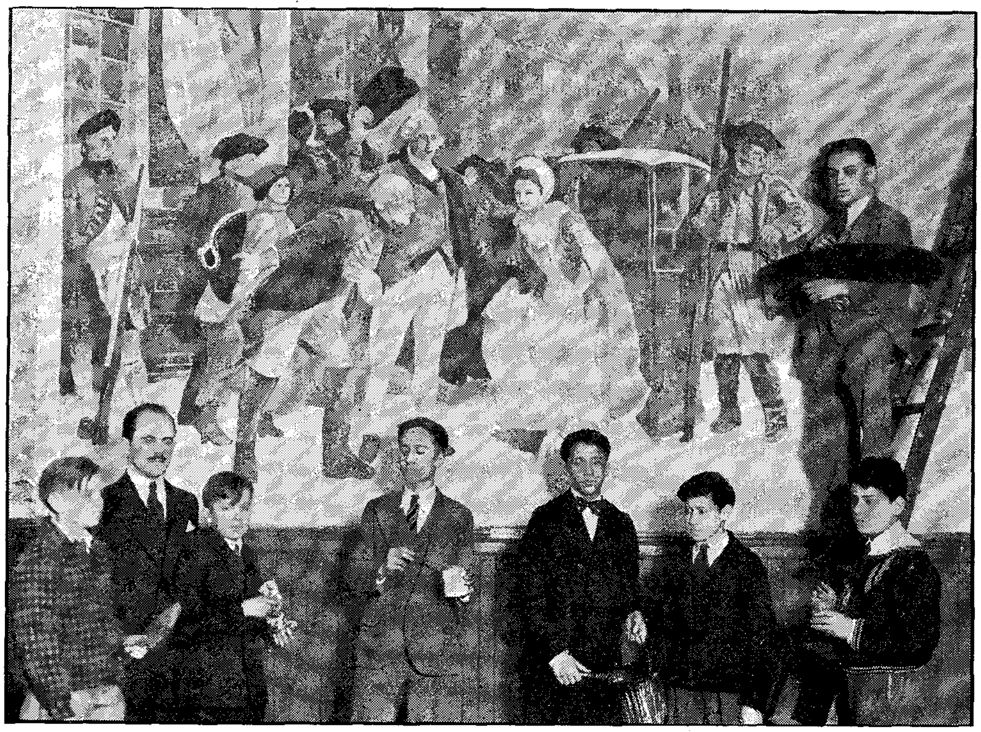
It is the hope of the Madras *Hindu* that the Government "will learn by experience to treat these acts of terrorism as isolated attempts of revolutionaries who are few and far between in the country, relying upon the good sense and love of ordered liberty of the bulk of the people for such support in their attempts to suppress these plots."

LETTERS - AND - ART

LITERATURE DRAMA MUSIC FINE-ARTS EDUCATION CULTURE

ART IN A BOYS' CLUB

"BOYS' CLUB," does not always mean cards, smokers, pugilism, and kindred diversion; but who would expect to find art there? There is a junior games room in the Boys' Club of New York at Avenue A and Tenth Street, where the walls will be a permanent memorial of the talent of fifteen- or sixteen-year-olds of the East Side, whose names designate them as America's newest people. Instruction in art and music as well as the necessary athletic activities constitute important branches of this club's work. Not all, of course, of the 13,000 members go in for these higher pursuits. They are like other boys, and no doubt handle their fists as effectively. This far-reaching benefaction, of which Mr. Charles H. Sabin is now the head, was started by the late Edward H. Harriman, with a membership of three boys, and quarters in a basement at St. Marks Place and Avenue A. It is frankly stated that the boys in this demonstration of artistic talent leant pretty heavily on their elders in the art world for their conceptions, yet their execution was sufficient to win scholarships for several in the National Academy of Design. The story in it is given by the New York *Sun*, from which we quote:



ART STUDENTS AT THE BOYS' CLUB

Standing before the mural, "Where Washington Lived in Philadelphia," the painter, Meroslaw Karyskyn, is mounted on the ladder. Below, second from left—Maxwell B. Starr, art class instructor. Fourth from left—Harry Pavluck, winner of gold medal and scholarship. Fifth from left—Vincent Mazarelli, winner of the silver-medal scholarship. The murals are "composites" or enlarged copies.

"The murals were first shown in connection with the club's annual art exhibition, and in the course of a talk on club affairs, William H. Kiss, superintendent of the Tompkins Square branch, had a word to say about their origin.

"'Some time ago,' he said, 'when we put on Gilbert and Sullivan's opera, "The Corsair," the question of scenery and settings came up. So I went to the art class and laid the matter before them. They told me not to worry, they'd attend to that. And they did. They pasted huge strips of paper together and painted the scenery and sets on them. The result was surprizing, and every one spoke of the superb setting of the opera. That gave me the idea. The junior games room had always been rather a bleak affair, so I turned to the art class again to see what could be done by way of decoration.

"'They fell in with the idea enthusiastically. So it was decided to do a series of murals, dealing more or less with events in American history. The students were told to go to the library for their material, and go ahead. Most of the resulting paintings are "composites," tho some are enlarged copies.'

"The result of it all is a veritable boy's Valhalla—slightly restricted, doubtless, by being confined more or less to history and the past. Still, fancy found a way—with the aid of Remington—to people one twelve-foot wall-space with a band of mounted Indians, and another extensive panel is devoted to a pirate band straight from the Spanish main of sacred boyhood memory. George Washington and the Spirit of 1776 also come in for a deal of celebration—with the aid of some generous borrowing from magazine covers—while one young artist with an eye for social contrasts devotes one panel to a grim Puritan labeled 1628 and flanks it with a battered football hero in another by way of typifying 1928."

All this was done by schoolboys in their leisure hours. Further:

"That it was possible is due primarily to the generosity of Mrs. Frank B. Keech, who finances the art classes and awards scholarships each year to the National Academy schools to the most deserving of the club students. She made the awards the other evening to the two boys whose work in the life classes last year was judged most meritorious by Harry Watrous, vice-president of the National Academy.

"The first prize, a two-year scholarship at the Academy and a gold medal, went to fifteen-year-old Harry Pavluck, who has been a student in the club's classes for three years. The second award, a two-year scholarship at the Academy and a silver medal, was made to Vincent Mazarelli, who is fifteen and a half, but has been in the club art classes but one and a half years. 'And he,' as Mrs. W. A. Sittig, who looks after the club's secretarial work, added, 'is an ungraded boy in the public schools!'

"The medals referred to are awarded annually by Mrs. John W. Alexander, widow of the late internationally known artist and former president of the Academy, who acted as judge of the boys' paintings for years.

"That the career of these youngsters does not end with club medals and scholarships is shown by the fact that Maxwell B. Starr, the club's present art instructor, got his early training in the classes he now directs. Further light is thrown on this feature by a letter Superintendent Kiss recently received from Ernest S. Trubach, another graduate of the club's art classes, who wrote:

"'I am sure you will be interested to know that I have recently been awarded the Mooney Traveling Scholarship of $1,500, and intend to spend several years of study abroad.

"'At the suggestion of some friends, when ten years of age, I joined the drawing class of the Boys' Club. That was in 1917. Visiting the class-room for the first time I was very much awed and imprest by the excellent work done by its young members. I felt an inferiority complex.

"'After my first year I was awarded a gold medal. It was my first prize, and I felt very much encouraged. I continued until 1921, receiving the highest awards in the various branches of study and a two-year scholarship to the National Academy of Design.'"

DID SAILOR CHANTEYS START IN CHINA?

OLD SEA SONGS ARE ENJOYING an ever-increasing popularity both in England and this country. Phonograph records, community singing, and concert parties all attest the spell of the vigorous rhythms of sailor chanteys. It has remained for W. F. Tyler, a correspondent of the London *Times*, to advance a curious, yet not implausible theory of a strange and unexpected origin of the work-songs sung on old English and American sailing-vessels. They originated in China, writes Mr. Tyler in an interesting letter to *The Times*. He presents detailed evidence to support this conjecture:

"Of the eighteen chanteys known to me that may be real sailor songs, five have an abnormal cadence, of which perhaps the best examples are 'Stormalong' and 'What Shall We Do with a Drunken Sailor'; and my explanation is that they are Chinese in their origin. On the Upper Yangtze, from the great junks with their crews of forty men or more, can be heard to-day chanteys, echoing between the cliffs of the gorges, very similar to those we know, except that the refrain is in the shrill falsetto of a boy, the contrast of which with the guttural chorus forms an added charm.

"These songs are centuries old—perhaps millenaries. Their tone intervals only approximate to our mode; the third and fifth are similar, because these are elementary in nature, but the others differ slightly. These songs have not, of course, our cadence—that mere conventionality. They end anyhow, according to the spirit of the song.

"From the latter half of the seventeenth century the East India Company's ships traded with Canton, and they lay long periods in its neighborhood. It may be that in those days there were chantey-singing junks that traded on the great West River, in whose estuary Canton lies. We do not know if that was so, for the Taiping rebels wiped out that river's trade. But whether it was so or not is immaterial to my supposition, as Upper Yangtze junks came overland to Canton City. Literally they came overland, for, tho the ancient Chinese engineers had not invented locks, they, in their desire for canalizing, had found the equivalent in slimy slopes of clay and strong capstans working hefty bamboo ropes; and so the Upper Yangtze junks were hauled across the low continuation of a mountain range that separates the two main rivers' tributaries. I have seen junks in Canton waters that had made that trip.

"So there is the idea. The sailors on the English ships, lying for months in the neighborhood of Canton, would hear the Yangtze chanteys on those junks and would see the virtue of their rhythm and the uses made of it. Thus they adopted and fitted words to them. They changed, of course, the tone intervals to those their ears were used to. In some cases they preserved their special modal character and their cadence as an essential feature of the melody. It was a feature in which lay their greatest charm by reason of its strangeness. There is something of nature in those endings, something unspoilt by a uniform convention; and thus curiously congruent with a sailor's life."

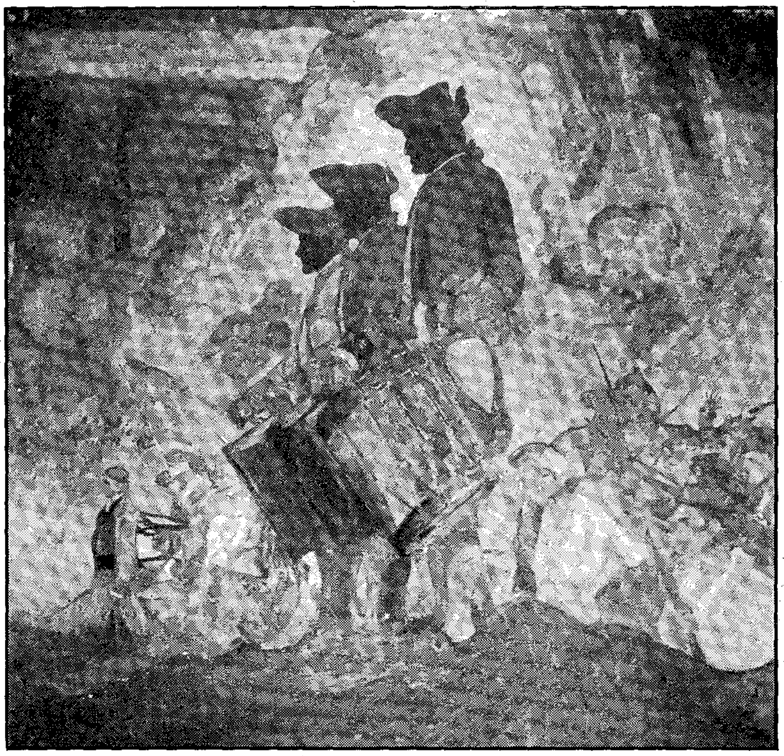
Commenting editorially on this interesting conjecture of Mr. Tyler's, *The Times* points out that at least this evidence indicates the universality, among widely divergent races, of some sort of chantey, and it comforts us with the thought that chanteys are not likely to die tho sailing vessels disappear:

"Hearing or singing any of the better-known chanteys, the unlearned lover of music is apt to feel peculiarly English on this side of the Atlantic; and probably on the other side he feels peculiarly Canadian or American—in either case peculiarly Western, and, indeed, Northwestern. He will be wise to leave to the experts the consideration whether our correspondent is right; whether certain features in chanteys which he finds unlike most Occidental music could not be paralleled in the folk-song of England and of North America; whether he need look only to China for rhythms which may perhaps have been beaten out by the arms and legs and backs and feet of rope-pulling sailors of any and of every nation; whether, in fact, he has not hit upon a profounder truth in the admirable passage which tells of 'something of nature . . . something unspoilt by a uniform convention; and thus curiously congruent with a sailor's life.'

"Whatever the fate of his suggestion, his readers will thank him for bringing home the universality of this form of song which, as the authorities tell us, has been used in every age and every land where seamen hoist sail or pull at oars.

"Sail is going out of use; and the chantey would naturally go with it. Henceforth it may be only a survival, not an active growth. Yet suppose that there were no longer (as there still are) beautiful four-masted sailing-ships on the high seas, and suppose that the chantey became useless on board except in the form of the interminable narrative or doggerel jest which might prevail in ships that had not even a donkey-engine, still it could not be said that the chantey was a mere historical curiosity. Just when it must die at sea it springs up in new life on shore. To the landsmen and landswomen who nowadays hear a famous concert-party singing English and American chanteys, or listen to the records of them, or join in community singing, they seem abounding in irresistible vigor. Their rhythms make it hard for the most refined and languid to keep still.

"Their jollity comes romping through reserve and convention to bring smiles and laughter out of the sternest; and their simple sadness of farewell to sweetheart and home has a quality of truth and beauty which will melt the most sophisticated. To those who come new to them, they seem to open up a whole new region of fun and feeling; and they bring no little of that life-giving and fortifying power which good rhythm, for reasons as yet only imperfectly understood, can exert upon the human spirit. They have an essential truth and sincerity which preserve them from decay."



"THE SPIRIT OF '76"

A mural in the games room, painted by Joseph Rugolo, age seventeen, a four-year art student at the Boys' Club of New York who won second prize for this mural, and last year a scholarship at the National Academy of Design.

LORD ROSEBERY AS A BOOKMAN

THREE AMBITIONS INSPIRED LORD ROSEBERY in his youth: to marry rich, to win the Derby, and to be Prime Minister. He achieved them all; but he so long outlived his public life that when he died recently at the age of eighty the modern world scarcely remembered him. But his books, tho few in number, will give him a permanent place in English literature, says Mr. John Buchan, who is credited with writing in *The Glasgow Herald* the finest tribute to the dead statesman. Lord Rosebery wrote books on Pitt, Napoleon, and Chatham, but in his two volumes of "Miscellanies" we find, says Mr. Buchan, "the most perfect and most characteristic specimens of his prose." We read:

> "He has two chief manners, which might be called the urbane and the apocalyptic, one derived from eighteenth-century and the other from seventeenth-century models; but both are also original in a true sense, a subtle reflex of mind and temperament.
>
> "In both manners, too, we find what seems to me his greatest literary gift, his power of imaginative visualization, as when he pictures Doctor Johnson returning to earth during the Lichfield celebrations, or the first Rector of St. Andrews living, like Swift's *Struldbrug*, through the centuries. He has the gift of seeing the past as a pageant with no gaps in its processes, and, tho he disliked philosophy, he has the philosopher's best endowment, the sense of relativity.
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> "The first manner, the Augustan, is the staple of his prose; it is usually gently ironical, often whimsical, always full of strong, good sense, but it also changes easily into a sober eloquence, which is close to poetry. Perhaps the best example is the paper on Lord Randolph Churchill. It is a wonderful picture of a friend, affectionate, discriminating, vivid in every line; but it is also a 'character' in the seventeenth-century sense, like some excerpt from Clarendon, with a universal application, and full of insight into the arcana of politics.
>
> "There is the undercurrent of humor. 'Racing remained a passion with him to the end. Almost every letter that I had from him in his last years of life was about that sport. Let not ambition mock these homely joys.' Or this—'Poor Old Whig Party! Already moribund, if not dead; never, at its best or worst, malignant or monstrous, tho, no doubt, a little hungry, a little selfish, and a trifle narrow. It might possibly have been compared by a flatterer to a glowworm.' Or in a graver style:
>
> "'No one reads old speeches any more than old sermons. The industrious historian is compelled to explore them for the purposes of political history, but it is a dreary and reluctant pilgrimage. The more brilliant and telling they were at the time, the more dolorous the quest. The lights are extinguished, the flowers are faded, the voice seems cracked across the empty space of years; it sounds like a message from a remote telephone. One wonders if that can really be the scene that fascinated and inspired. Was this the passage we thought so thrilling, this the epigram that seemed to tingle, this the peroration that evoked such a storm of cheers? It all seems as flat as decanted champagne. . . . All the accompaniments have disappeared—the heat, the audience, the interruptions, and the applause—and what remains seems cold and flabby.
>
> "'The fairy godmother had perhaps denied him one necessary gift, but she had given him all, or almost all, the others. Many have risen to the highest places with far less of endowment. And even with his unfulfilled promise he must be remembered as one of the most meteoric of Parliamentary figures, as the shooting-star of politics, and as one who, when in office, strove for a broad and enlightened policy, to which he pledged his faith and his career. He will be pathetically memorable, too, for the dark cloud which gradually enveloped him, and in which he passed away. He was the chief mourner at his own protracted funeral—a public pageant of gloomy years. Will he not be remembered as much for the anguish as for the fleeting triumphs of his life? It is a black moment when the heralds proclaim the passing of the dead and the great officers break their staves. But it is sadder still when it is the victim's own voice that announces his decadence.'"

"It is on the note of mortality that Lord Rosebery's prose reaches its highest levels," says Mr. Buchan, "when he halts to contemplate the vanity of fame, when he watches a great career pass from light to shadow, and most of all when, in a happier faith, he sees in death a sowing unto life. In such prose urbanity is not the quality, but rather a lofty and solemn eloquence, a cadence like the tolling of a bell, and an apocalyptic vision which haunts the mind like great poetry." There are many such passages, we are told, and one of the most famous is said to be on Cromwell:

> "How does he appear to us? He comes tramping down to us through the ages in his great wide boots, a countenance swollen and reddish, a voice harsh, sharp, and untunable, with a country-made suit, a hat with no band, doubtful linen with a speck of blood upon it. He tramps over England, he tramps over Scotland, he tramps over Ireland, his sword in one hand, his Bible in the other. Then he tramps back to London, from whence he puts forth that heavy foot of his into Europe, and all Europe bows before him. When he is not scattering enemies and battering castles he is scattering Parliaments and battering general assemblies. He seems to be the very spirit of destruction, an angel of vengeance permitted to reign for a season to efface what he had to efface, and then to disappear. Then there comes the end. The prophetic Quaker sees the 'waft of death' go out against that man, there is a terrible storm, and he lies dying in Whitehall, groaning out that his work is done, that he will not drink or sleep, that he wishes to 'make what haste he can to be gone'; and the sun as it rises on his great day, the 3d of September, the day of Dunbar and of Worcester, finds Cromwell speechless, and, as it sets, leaves him dead."

MEASURING OUR CULTURE BY EUROPE'S

"YOU HAVE BATH-ROOMS, but no culture," is the sneer that Europe frequently offers the American tourist abroad, and the American almost as frequently bows his head and accepts the blow. One foreigner, however, comes to our relief by suggesting that perhaps culture is not to be gaged by the quantity and quality of production in the arts. Mr. St. John Ervine, who recently served the New York *World* as dramatic critic, and irritated many among us by telling too many truths, now views us from afar, and suggests to the readers of the London *Evening Standard* that culture is perhaps based on something besides literature, music, painting, sculpture, and the drama—signs that the world takes to be necessary to a well-bred and cultivated people. Before preparing our case for the judgment of posterity, he gives a survey of what to him are our deficiencies in the cultural values of life. "The extraordinary fact about America," he finds, "is that despite its various population and its amazing resources and its virility and exuberance, it has not yet produced a volume of art which demands the respect and applause of the world." However, he gives us time to amend this; and even admits our supremacy in one scale of values:

> "It is said, and no doubt with warrant, that the degrees of art are, first, the dance; second, architecture; and then the other arts, culminating in drama. If that be true, then America has brilliantly taken her first two degrees, for the best dancers in the world are Americans, and the architecture of America, public and domestic, is magnificent.
>
> "The generation, almost homogeneous, which produced Emerson and Walt Whitman and Mark Twain and Edgar Allan Poe and Herman Melville and Longfellow could claim that it had already offered works of literary genius to the world, but that generation was almost swamped in a great flood of various immigrants into the United States after the Civil War."

Going back to the commonly accepted standard that "culture consists of the production of works of art," he admits with some apparent reluctance that "America can now scarcely be called a cultured nation, altho its appreciation of works of art is immense." As an instance:

> "The Philadelphia Orchestra is probably the best in the world. There is more and better music performed in America than anywhere in Great Britain. The concerts in Chicago make those in London seem like performances in a village hall. The Metropolitan Opera House in New York does work that can challenge any done elsewhere. But America, outside jazz, is not producing

music; it is merely performing, altho superbly, the music of Europe.

"In the theater, the tale is similar to that of the opera-house and the concert-room. The Theater Guild of New York is beyond all dispute the most interesting theatrical organization now in existence.

"I do not know of any other theatrical group which so consistently maintains a high level of production, performance, and plays as is maintained by the Theater Guild. But here again, the work done is mainly executive. More than sixty plays have been produced by the Guild in the ten years of its existence, of which fourteen, by ten different authors, were written by Americans; the remainder were written by Europeans.

"Miss Eva Le Gallienne, whose father, the well-known poet, is an Englishman, directs the Civic Repertory Theater in New York, which aspires to rivalry with the Theater Guild. Of thirteen plays produced by her in three years, only two were by American authors.

"American novels are extraordinarily good and are becoming better. Mr. Sinclair Lewis we know, and Miss Willa Cather we ought to know better. But even in the region of the novel, there is no indisputably great figure to seize the attention of Europe."

"Accomplishment, yes," so much is granted, and a bit more; "great technical skill, yes; but genius, not yet." And Mr. Ervine is lost in bewilderment:

"All of the races of Europe are present in great numbers in America. There are more Italians in New York than there are in Rome. There are nearly as many Irish-born men and women in the United States as there are in the whole of Northern Ireland. There are more Norwegians, born in Norway, in America, than there are in Oslo and Bergen together, and nearly as many Swedes, born in Sweden, as there are in Stockholm and Goteborg together. New York is the largest Jewish city in the world, and there are nearly as many Russian-born Russians in America as there are in Leningrad.

"Yet none of these great groups of people has produced in literature or drama work equal to that of D'Annunzio, Pirandello, Yeats, Synge, Shaw, George Moore, Ibsen, Björnson, Strindberg, Heine, Tolstoy, Dostoyefsky, Turgenev, or Tchekov. It would not be possible to produce a list of twenty American authors, flourishing in the past seventy years, who are in the same class with twenty English authors, flourishing in the same period, namely, Swinburne, Tennyson, John Stuart Mill, Browning, Carlyle, George Eliot, Matthew Arnold, Ruskin, Trollope, Meredith, Hardy, Kipling, Yeats, Shaw, Wilde, Wells, George Moore, Arnold Bennett, John Galsworthy, and John Masefield.

"The great literature may soon appear. Whitman may, in time, seem to be the Chaucer, and Eugene O'Neill to be the Marlowe, of America; but it is possible that America's gift to the culture of the world may not be an artistic one at all, but, as Mr. Meredith Nicholson, an American novelist, once suggested, an ethical one.

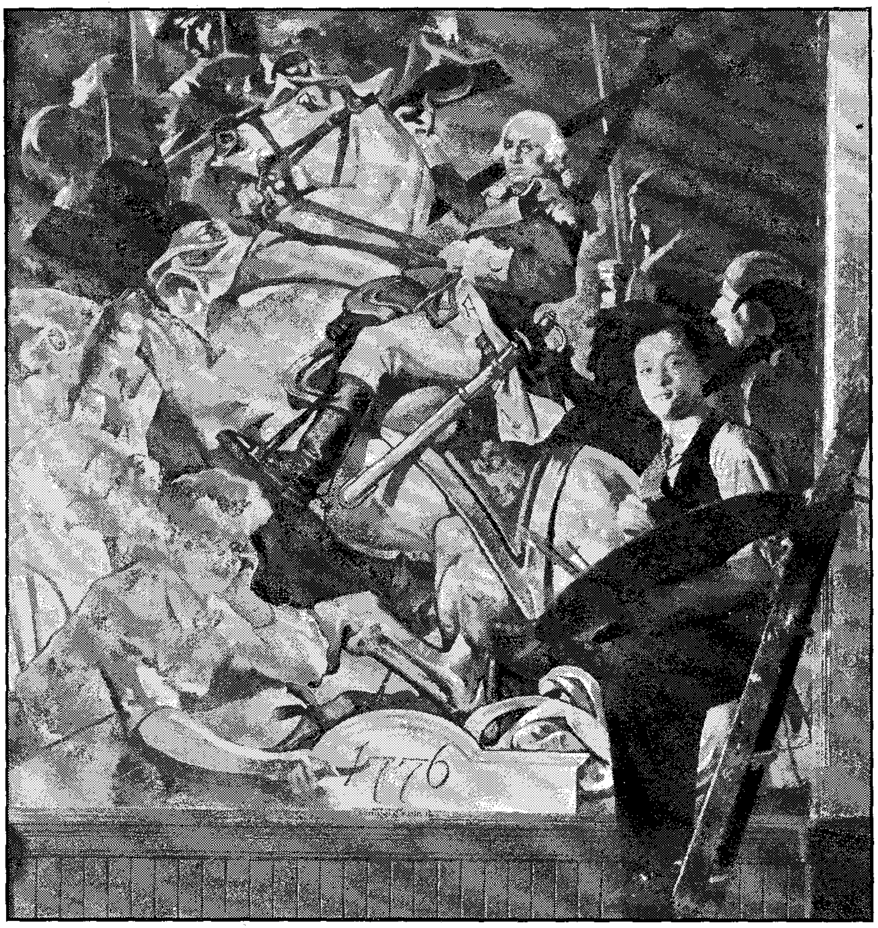
"It is significant, surely, that no American has ever received or, so far as can be discovered, been proposed for the Nobel Prize for Literature. The fact need not greatly perturb Americans, who may feel that the prize which was denied to Thomas Hardy is not, perhaps, to be coveted. In any event, Mark Twain and Henry James had claims to it as substantial, surely, as those of Mrs. S. Undset and Mr. Wladislau Reymont, neither of whom is world-renowned. But altho no American has ever been awarded the prize for Literature, three Americans have received the Nobel Prize for Physics, one American has received it for Chemistry, another for Medicine, and no fewer than four have received it for their efforts to promote peace."

Finally Mr. Ervine turns prophet:

"These awards are, I think, significant. Each of these American Nobel Prize-winners may be said to be engaged in some sort of curative work, and perhaps that is the function which the American people have to fulfil in the world. We may be entering into a period of man's history when he will be content to live on the literature and art that he already possesses, and devote his mind and energies for a few centuries to the better ordering of civilization.

"The American house is better, more comfortable, and more easily worked than the European house. No one who has seen the public architecture of America can deny that it is beautiful and magnificent, and extraordinarily well-adapted to its purpose. The American architect joins imaginative spendor and daring to efficiency of function.

"Who is to say that his work, together with that of the professors of physics and medicine and chemistry and the promoters of peace, will not appear to our descendants to be among the greatest contributions to the world's culture that have yet been made?"



THE PRIZE-WINNER AND HIS PAINTING, "DREAMS"

Samuel C. Klein, age seventeen, stands with his palet on the ladder at the right. Five years in the Boys' Club drawing class, he won a scholarship at the National Academy of Design, about three years ago, and this year was first-prize winner for this mural painting.

THE COVER—The charming combination of two primary colors on our cover to-day suggest the title, "Yellow and Turquoise," and the artist is one with a long record of accomplishment. Tho born in Elgin, Illinois, her masters have been English, French, and Spanish, notably Frank Brangwyn, Jacques Blanche, and Sorolla. She is a member of many art associations both in Europe and America, and has received prizes and awards. From 1914 to 1919 she was instructor at the Art Students' League. Her work may be seen in such public places as the Brooklyn and Syracuse Art Museums, the Girls' Art Club, Paris, Public Schools, Evanston, Illinois, Boise (Idaho) Public Library, the Art Association, Grand Rapids, which has her "Glimpse of the Grand Canal," Brooklyn Athletic Club, and the Country Club, Torrington, Connecticut.

RELIGION-AND-SOCIAL-SERVICE

THE SWEEP TOWARD RELIGIOUS UNITY

THE MERRY MONTH OF MAY was indeed a period of rejoicing among those who aspire to religious unity, for it witnessed the longest strides, the most determined effort that divided Protestantism has known toward that much-desired achievement. Doctrine, it seems, is about to give way to charity. Overseas, to begin with, the established Church of Scotland and the United Free Church, after twenty years of negotiation, repaired the breach of 1843 and united as a national church to be known as the Church of Scotland. On this side, the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church in the United States of America voted to undertake at once to find a basis for organic union with the Protestant Episcopal Church, the Methodist Episcopal Churches, above and below the Mason and Dixon line, and its own sister church in the South. This action is in reply to an invitation made by the Episcopal Church at its annual convention of 1928. Should this union of the five denominations be effected, the merged church would have a membership approaching eleven millions. In addition, the Presbyterian Assembly appointed Dr. Robert E. Speer special representative to confer on union with the Reformed Church Synod.

Photograph by Underwood & Underwood

"FOR ALL KINDS OF UNION"

Dr. Cleland B. McAfee, of Chicago, Moderator of the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church of the United States of America, who says: "We are out for all kinds of union, with all followers of Christ."

Dispatches tell us also that the Synod of the Reformed Church in the United States and the Church of the United Brethren in Christ adopted reports favoring union with each other and with the Evangelical Synod of North America, which is expected to act favorably on the question when it holds its conference in October. The combined membership of these churches is more than a million. Commissions of the three bodies have already unanimously recommended that their respective communions unite under the name of "The United Church in America." Again, the Southern Presbyterians inaugurated a movement to unite with their brethren in the North and with all other Presbyterian divisions in the country. Finally, we read, the Congregational National Council unanimously adopted a plan to unite with the Christian Church, and received assurances from Dr. Warren N. Denison, executive secretary of the Conference of the Christian Church, that the merger would be as enthusiastically approved by the Christian Church at its Conference in October at Piqua, Ohio. This combination would have more than 1,000,000 members. Reunion of the Congregationalists and Unitarians has also been suggested. In the words of Dr. Cleland B. McAfee, Moderator of the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church of the United States of America, the Unionists may say: "We are out for all kinds of union, with all followers of Christ." Common consent may, perhaps, be given also to the words of Dr. George W. Richards, a leader in the Reformed Church in the United States, who said in a recent meeting in Columbus, Ohio: "The reason we should get together is that we are apart."

At any rate, these several movements to end prolonged negotiations to unite by actually uniting are generally hailed as epoch markers on the long road to accomplishment. They are indicative of the new spirit and the new emphasis in religion, declares the Chicago *Evening Post*. They have grown out of "the sense of weakness which attends sectarian separatism, and the decreasing importance attached by intelligent men and women to questions of doctrine and polity which have kept the Protestant forces apart. This latter aspect does not mean a lessening conviction," emphasizes *The Evening Post*, "but rather a strengthening of conviction in relation to the things that are vital. Faith is focusing on the beliefs which count in the effort to establish the supremacy of spiritual values in life, and to give them effective impression." And we read further:

> "Obviously there is much to be gained in the better organization of the forces of righteousness, in the economic use of resources, in the concentration of spiritual energy upon the major tasks which challenge faith. The vision of these possibilities has been evoked and clarified under the leadership of such organizations as the Federal Council of the Churches of Christ. The association of Christian laymen in missionary promotion, in social service and civic work has served to discount their differences, and to stress their mutual interests and the essential unity of their faith. The men who are doing the work of religion as applied to life must become increasingly impatient with divisions which root in traditional or historic controversies that no longer have validity."

Similarly impress with the decreasing stress on doctrinal differences which were formerly viewed as stumbling-blocks, the Pittsburgh *Post-Gazette* says:

> "Admittedly the broadening public attitude toward the question of religion has contributed much to that. The average layman now has little taste for mere theological discussion. But it is emphasized that the subject of church government, despite the general recognition of the economic advantages of amalgamation, still contains a number of problems to be solved. On the other hand, the provision now being made by some of the denominations to assure their ministers against want, particularly in their old age, is a factor working for union. Obviously the greater the organization behind it the greater the insurance for the ministry. The Presbyterians now have a $15,000,000 pension plan.
>
> "From these considerations it will be seen that while there still are complications that will require time for straightening out, the progress toward church union is sure and with a number of particularly encouraging features lately."

"Wise men of strong faith and of no faith," observes the Atlanta *Constitution* solemnly, "are agreed in believing that the most powerful persuasion that Christians could offer to non-Christians, agnostics and atheists would be the Protestant churches of all Christendom consolidated into one grand onward-marching body, chanting 'We are not divided, all one body we!' The youth of this new era of mankind can best be reached, imprest and enlisted by a Christianity whose robe is as seamless as was that of its Lord." As the Dallas *Morning News* observes, in commending the trend to union:

> "The divisions among the several bodies of Protestants are based chiefly on ritualistic and theological differences, perpetuated

in creeds and ecclesiastical ordinances and forms of worship. In addition there are broad distinctions covered by the now familiar words Fundamentalism and Modernism, or the older words, conservatism and liberalism. When churches seek to unite by compromises in such matters, difficulties become well-nigh insurmountable. Harmony is attained only when such differences are ignored and unity is sought by stress on the simplest forms of belief, and the necessity for a spiritual life and an ethical idealism. Movements for denominational unity are slow of consummation and require years of deliberation to overcome the dead hand of inertia. Possibly a newer generation needs to arise, familiar with national needs and world movements, and eager for unity rather than division. To the 'onlooker from Mars' the multiplicity of Christian sects must seem ludicrous, if not pathetic."

The Northern and Southern Methodists have been trying to get together for years, the Richmond *Times-Dispatch* reminds us, and it believes that they will be encouraged to speed this consummation if the two great branches of Presbyterianism succeed in doing so. When the Methodists and the Presbyterians have each formed a union of their separate branches, thinks this Southern observer, "it will then be not too much to hope that all the major denominations will find a way to unite in one great body."

MOUNTAIN AND RIVER

A Thought from Lao-tse

By Louis Ginsberg

IT IS not the mountains that tower
  In barren power;
It is not the arrogant peak,
But it is the meek
Stream that harvests the hollows:
The river that follows
The path of humbleness and
Masters the land.
For the river with downward flow
To the valley below
Knows that its strength will be
In humility
So that it may attain
And inherit the plain. . . .

—*The World To-morrow, New York.*

PULLING FOR PEACE

ANOTHER COLLISION between great nations would be an assault on civilization and an offense against God, say nearly two hundred British and American clergy and educators in an appeal to their respective countries to banish even the thought of war. The time, they say, has come when the world "must have done with war in fact, in expectation, and in planning," and they hope that their appeal, entitled "A British-American Message to the Churches and to All People of Good-Will," may help to crystallize the thought which they believe is forming among multitudes in Great Britain and the United States. The message was prepared by committees appointed by the World Alliance for International Friendship Through the Churches in this country and England, and is signed by ninety-seven British clergymen and religious leaders and eighty-nine American ministers and educators. Hailing the Briand-Kellogg multilateral pact against war as a standard around which the thought and will of the world can rally, the message continues:

> "We believe that our nations when they signed this pledge meant what they said, and that a growing determination to make the treaty effective must lift it above all doubt and contradiction.
>
> "We believe that the paramount obligation of political leaders in our respective governments is to shape the policies and programs of these countries in accord with the treaty renouncing war, to the end that the whole psychology of supposedly hostile interests and competitive armaments may be transformed into the creative faith which shall build and strengthen these arbitral treaties, courts of justice, and covenants between the nations by which peace can be assured.
>
> "As patriots, loyal to the solemn promise of our respective countries to renounce war, and as believers in a better future for the world which our nations can help to assure, we hereby pledge ourselves, as individuals, to accept in spirit and in fact the words of the treaty which we have already quoted; to discountenance any and all expressions or acts which contemplate as possible the use of any but pacific means for the settlement of disputes or conflicts; and to do our utmost to rally all men and women of good-will to unite with us in this same determination."

The appeal is widely published, and, generally, receives favorable comment. Anglo-American amity, observes the Hartford *Times*, "is a postulate which scarcely is capable of overemphasis or too much repetition, so sure it is that the steady linking of the British Commonwealth and the American Republic in friendship binds the hope of the world for lasting peace." Recalling that the British and the Americans are "the most extensive and closest of all international neighborhoods," and that "their laws and customs and family ways had identical origin and are hallowed by unique kinship," *The Times* goes on:

> "If fraternity, firmly standing against provocations and temptations of all striving sort, can not be maintained between the British and ourselves, where could be basis for inter-popular amity in any international field? This is so fundamental it seems incredible words of malice and suspicion should be spoken by those of either flag toward the other. Yet they are heard too often, and need constant advertisement of better feelings for their repression and rebuke.
>
> "The amity thought is not likely to be overindulged. It is something which should be harped on continually and be made habitual. On both sides the ocean, in the English-speaking schools; in the themes of public prayers, in sermons and print, and in the spirit of conversation, it should be driven home to the minds of all that the wickedest thing in the world would be the toleration of dislikes and hatreds between the peoples who are upholding democracy, on the one hand in Great Britain, and on the other in America. Yet talk alone never moved a mole-hill. Into the spirit of friendship must be worked clear mutual understanding, and acts of cooperation that are real."

The message is important, says the Indianapolis *Star*, "in counteracting the influence of the too frequent discussions of comparative naval armament and the friction which has been engendered by irresponsible utterances on both sides of the Atlantic emphasizing and magnifying minor differences. No great controversies mar the friendly relations between Britain and America, altho carping criticism eventually might undermine the present accord." The agencies of peace have been set up, largely under American leadership, the New York *Times* reminds us, and it believes that "we can not keep ourselves out of co-operation with them without suffering the world's opprobrium for not helping to perpetuate the peace which we have had a proud part in bringing, temporarily at least, to a broken earth."

But the New York *Gaelic American* characterizes the appeal as insincere, and assails it on the ground that it ignores "the wrongs inflicted on the weaker nation by the conquerors," that "the strong nations are not warned against trampling on the rights of the small countries," and that "the voice of the oppress is not regarded." These clergymen, says *The Gaelic American*, should look facts in the face:

> "If they are genuinely in favor of peace on earth they should address themselves to the Powers that are holding millions of the human race in subjection, and tell them that they are robbers and usurpers. This would, of course, be a bold step that would turn the mighty against the preachers, but if the peace leaders are sincere, they should point the accusing finger at those who are keeping the world in a state of turmoil. The apostles of peace must be prepared to make sacrifices. It will never do to pursue the line of least resistance and hold on to the good things of this world.
>
> "The preaching of peace without doing anything worth while to end war is a waste of time. In fact, discerning persons look upon such activities as prompted by mammon rather than by the example of our Savior. Before the advent of universal peace, the reign of justice must prevail."

IS SNOBBERY NECESSARY TO SUCCESS?

"BE A SNOB," Prof. Robert E. Rogers counseled the graduating class of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, and thereby started more wagging of tongues and shaking of heads than are usually occasioned by sober addresses to earnest young graduates. "Be a snob," advised Professor Rogers, who teaches English and history; "marry the boss's daughter instead of his stenographer, dress, speak and act like a gentleman, and you'll be surprized at the amount of murder you can get away with." Editors paused in their contemplation of the settlement of the reparations problem, farm relief, Congressional reapportionment, or what not, to shake a reproving finger at the unusual professor, or to commend him rather hesitantly over his bold departure from the accepted rules. Even that genial philosopher and columnist, Heywood Broun, mildly chides Professor Rogers, and reminds us that neither Herbert Hoover nor Thomas A. Edison was a stickler for fashion. "Neither one of these gentlemen," says Mr. Broun in his column in the New York *Telegram*, "ever edged his way into fame behind the cutting prow of a well-prest suit. It was recorded of President Hoover during the campaign that he ordered his suits in bulk without a single try on, and Mr. Edison's clothes are apparently through the courtesy of the Pillsbury Flour Company. As far as financial success goes," says Mr. Broun reminiscently, "there is not a nickel's difference between being immaculate and shabby. I've tried it."

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"BE A SNOB"

Advises Prof. Robert E. Rogers. "You will find it," he told the graduates of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, "just as easy to marry the boss's daughter as the stenographer."

But to return to Professor Rogers's address. As he is quoted in sundry dispatches, he pointed to Harvard University as an institution which for 300 years had never stopt "putting up a front" and "what goes for an institution," he said, "goes for an individual as well." Advising his young hearers, then, to be "superior," Professor Rogers went on, we read:

Keystone View Company photograph

"I'VE TRIED IT"

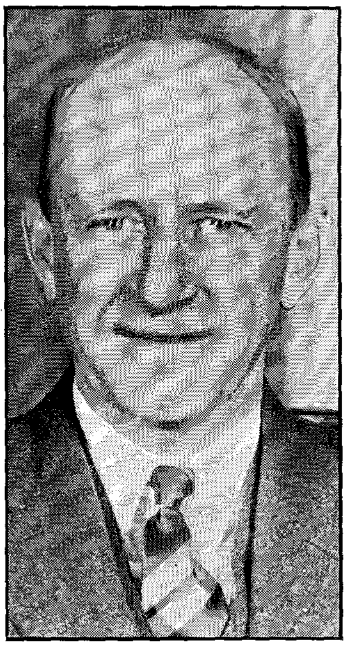
Says Heywood Broun, noted columnist, and "there is not a nickel's difference between being immaculate and shabby."

> "Never buy a suit of clothes unless you can buy one with an extra pair of trousers. Have one suit of clothes prest every week. And the first chance you have, when you have accumulated enough money, buy a second suit of clothes. Never buy a pair of shoes unless you buy shoe-trees for them. Have your shoes shined every day, and shave. Never wear the same collar at night that you have been wearing in the daytime at your work.
>
> "Found a family that will be successful. Seek the leadership of the ruling class. The ambitious, aspiring men are always marrying a little higher in the social scale. Do that yourselves. It is just as easy to marry the boss's daughter as the stenographer."

Later, we read in the Boston *Post*, Professor Rogers explained that the snob he had in mind was "that kind of person who is liable to get called snobbish or 'high hat,' because he holds himself up to a standard of manners, of speech and of behavior and cultivation which is rapidly going out of fashion. And if that is to be a snob, then I'm all for it."

"It is true that a large number of men do shave daily," replies the Harvard *Crimson*, "but it is hardly to this that they owe the remarkable front which has apparently enabled them to get away with murder for the past 300 years." Seriously, continues the Harvard mouthpiece, "it may be well to point out that the reason Harvard 'never apologizes, never argues, never listens to criticism,' is that she has never been fooled by the sort of distinction that appearance, manners or artificial social orders create." Snobs, comments the Philadelphia *Inquirer*, "are to be counted among the saddest of life's failures, condemned to the resentment and ridicule of that part of humanity that seeks for higher and better things in life, and doomed no less to the society of their peers. . . . One can think of no place where snobbery would be more tragic in its consequences than in the fields of applied science, which are especially the goal of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. In those fields a man is measured only by his deeds, and a cranky Steinmetz or a disheveled Edison would turn the balance against ten times ten thousand frock-coated cadgers maneuvering to feast upon the leavings of a rich man's table rather than to win the esteem of their fellow men through real service to society." "You can not succeed by merely being a snob," asserts Dean Christian Gauss of Princeton University, as he is quoted in a dispatch to the New York *Times*. As he sees it, "success comes usually to simple and single-purposed men. Snobbery is only a manner, and manner does not count. Manners do."

But Miss Ada Comstock, president of Radcliffe College, believes, we read in the same dispatch, that Professor Rogers was using the word "snob" in the better sense. "To me," she says, "it appears that he wishes the young men of Technology to cultivate the virtues of snobbishness, and if it means self-respect, high standards, and dressing neatly, then I quite agree with him."


Photograph by Underwood & Underwood

SNOBS CAN'T SUCCEED

Says Dean Christian Gauss of Princeton. "Snobbery is only a manner, and manner doesn't count. Manners do."

CURRENT POETRY

Unsolicited contributions to this department can not be returned

DISCOVERED as a coal-miner in a Derbyshire pit, Frederick C. Boden was helped by a number of discriminating poetry-lovers in England to escape from the misery and darkness of this occupation. He has become a student at Exeter University, and has continued to write poetry of the quality which first attracted attention to his work. "Out of the Coal-fields," a slim volume from his pen, has just been published in London (Dent). Here is a characteristic example:

FROM "OUT OF THE COALFIELDS"

BY FREDERICK C. BODEN

Beauty never visits mining places,
For the yellow smoke taints the summer air.
Despair graves lines on the dwellers' faces,
My fellows' faces, for my fellows live there.

There by the wayside dusty weed drowses,
The darnel and dock and starwort run rife;
Gaunt folk stare from the doors of the houses,
Folk with no share in the beauty of life.

There on slag-heaps, where no bird poises,
My fellows' wan children tumble and climb,
Playing in the dust, making shrill noises,
Sweet human flowers that will fade ere their time.

Playing in the slag with thin white faces,
Where headstocks loom by the railway lines,—
Round-eyed children cheated of life's graces—
My fellows' children, born for the mines.

IN *The Canadian Traveller* we find a poem inspired by the theme of international amity:

UNITED STATES TO CANADA

BY GRENVILLE KLEISER

Elder brother am I,
You are the younger son;
Held by ties of kinship,
We work together as one.

The web-like line between us,
Needs no sentry nor gun;
In mutual understanding,
We work together as one.

Some may boast of warfare,
Of strife we will have none;
In peace and fruitful labor,
We work together as one.

The race now set before us,
Alike with patience we run;
Girded with truth and honor,
We work together as one.

Elder brother am I,
You are the younger son;
Under the guidance of God,
We work together as one.

IN the Philadelphia *Inquirer* we discover a poem which achieves a distinct effect by its subtle variation of sibilants:

SILVER SHIPS

BY CHARLES BANCROFT

God made the sea for sailing men
Who love their silver ships,
For men who go down to the sea
With songs upon their lips;
For ships are built by virile men,
But tides, where e'er they be,
Were made to turn for sailing men
Who love the silver sea.

God made the sea for sailing men
Who love the silver stars,
Who know the shoals and every reef
And all the treacherous bars;
Who love the watch, who stand their "trick,"
And never once complain,
But with a song upon their lips
Bring home their ships again.

God made the sea for sailing men,
For those who fall asleep.
And somewhere by an unknown sea
The mermaids vigil keep;
And there, alone, with "David Jones,"
With songs upon their lips,
They sing for all the sailing men
Who loved their silver ships.

SPONSORED by the English Department of Rollins College (Winter Park, Florida), *The Flamingo* announces itself as a "literary magazine of the youngest generation." In a recent number we notice a group of poems by Christy MacKaye, the daughter of Percy Mackaye. Here are two, in which the exultance of youth finds vivid expression:

NIGHT-RIDER

BY CHRISTY MACKAYE

Come, gallop over the stars with me!
The night is clear, the wind is swift,
And all the wild shadows of dark are adrift.
Oh, gallop over the stars with me!
Gallop over the stars and away
Through the cold blue wastes of echoless air
Singing: "*Beware—*
Despair—
Take Care!"
As you gallop over the stars and away.
Gallop over the stars and down,
Down through the clouds and caverns of night . .
But throttle your dreams in the dawn's chill light,
When you gallop down from the stars!

THE CRY

BY CHRISTY MACKAYE

The cry of a train at night
Makes me hold my breath
Like the sudden glimpse of a terrible dream,
Of a beautiful death;
Like the glow of a high-piled thunder cloud
Triumphant in the sun;
The fierce desire for unknown things
That can never be won.

JOHN ERSKINE introduces the second volume of poems by a young American poet, Charles A. Wagner. It is entitled "Nearer the Bone" (Coward-McCann, New York). The final poem of this volume is not its least interesting:

I HAVE A NEED

BY CHARLES A. WAGNER

I have a need for nothing nearer now
Than the slow marching of the wind and stars,
And while my mouth is hungered with a vow,
It is not easy to rejoice in scars
That human beauty takes for human song,
Or that a lady dressed in thin desires
May make her dream another morning long
And pin another poem on her fires.

I have a need for nothing better now
Than the soft tragedy of warming earth,
Though there are sweeter bargains to allow
Than these that life came trading at my birth,
And there are fairer faces to be kissed
And cleaner dawns to drape across my soul
Than I have ever seen in this poor tryst—
Full time to make reality the goal!

Yet I have need for nothing now but these:
The ocean's comment and the shore's applause
The wind's black laughter and the tongues of trees,
The cry of autumn crackling at the doors,
For ink that writes its irony in rain,
For pride that marches down the bitter seas
And binds returning passions once again
Against a thorn of truth—for these! for these!

IN *The Adventurer*, a leaflet published monthly by the Adventurers' Club of New York City, we find an unusual poem of broad appeal:

THE ADVENTURER

BY FREDERICK HOUK LAW

Who is the owner of sea and land—
Not of the mart and common way
And the shops where the traders stand—
But the far-flung sweep of the ocean's spray,
And the coral isles where the hot sun smiles
And the feathery palm trees lean,
Where maids are fair and love beguiles,
And days are all serene?

Who is the lover of joy and life—
Not of the counter and desk and book
And the dregs of moneyed strife—
But the deep-lunged joy that dares to look
On the hostile spear, and the face of fear,
And arrows winged with death,
With the tribesmen's challenge near,
Mad with the joy of battle's breath?

Who is the opener of all unknown—
Not of the puzzles of shop and machine
And the dreary streets of stone—
But the desert path and the polar scene,
The jungle way, and the mountains gray,
And the trails where warriors wait,
The llano and veldt in the purple day,
And the city with stern forbidding gate?

The Adventurer—he is the happy man—
Not a clerk in a dull routine
Nor a toiler held in span—
But a master of men, with a knightly mien,
An eye of fire, a heart of desire,
And a will to dare again
The higher still and the ever-higher—
The Adventurer—reddest of blood among men!

AN interesting group of five sonnets composed in American vernacular, and entitled "Sonnets of the Shell Road," is published in *Harper's Magazine*. Here are the first two:

THE SEA

BY ETHEL KELLEY

It ain't the sight of it I miss, Land knows!
I'm not the kind to drop my work and sigh,
And lay a dish rag or a duster by
To say "How pretty" to a climbin' rose,
Or "How the light beyond the medder glows!"
Day out and in I didn't even try
To get down to the shore. I dunno why,
I thought 'twould always be there, I suppose.
Now that I've moved into a house in town
With things in plenty to take up my mind,
And all conveniences right at the door,
You wouldn't think my spirits would go down
As if it was a man I'd left behind,
And him and I weren't married any more.

THE WIFE

BY ETHEL KELLEY

She ain't nobody's fool, I'll tell you that,
Though she looks more like twelve than twenty-one.
I tell her that she rolls up in the sun
Just like a kitten purring on a mat.
Quick as a flash to give you tit for tat,
But never any meanness in her fun.
Half child, half woman, when all's said and done—
She hardly knows herself where she is at!
I used to think I had a line on girls,
But, Gosh! I can be sitting at her side,
Watching her needle fly, and never guess
What thoughts is going on beneath her curls,
Whether she's planning how to make a dress
Or grieving for the little one that died.

for Economical Transportation

CHEVROLET

A ride in the
New Chevrolet Six
will be a revelation!

If you are one who has always believed that truly fine performance can only be had in a high-priced car—take the wheel of a Chevrolet Six and go for a ride!

Here, *in the price range of the four and with economy of better than 20 miles to the gallon of gasoline*, is offered a type of overall performance that will literally amaze you—

—marvelous six-cylinder smoothness that eliminates every trace of vibration and body rumble—power that takes you over the steepest hills—acceleration and speed that make every mile a delight—and handling ease that leaves you refreshed at the end of the longest drive!

Emphasizing this remarkable six-cylinder performance are the beauty and comfort of smart new bodies by Fisher. Styled by master designers whose art has lent distinction to some of the world's finest motor cars . . . and built of selected hardwood and steel—the strongest, safest and quietest combination of materials known to the body builders' craft—

—they represent, in every detail, an order of coachcraft never before approached in a low-priced automobile.

Take a ride in the Chevrolet Six! Learn for yourself what marvelous performance can now be secured in the price range of the four!

CHEVROLET MOTOR COMPANY, DETROIT, MICHIGAN
Division of General Motors Corporation

The ROADSTER...	$525
The PHAETON....	$525
The COUPE.......	$595
The SEDAN.......	$675
The Sport CABRIOLET..	$695

The COACH

$595

All prices f. o. b. factory Flint, Mich.

The Convertible LANDAU.....	$725
The SEDAN DELIVERY...	$595
Light Delivery (*Chassis Only*)...	$400
1½ Ton Truck (*Chassis Only*)..	$545
1½ Ton Truck (*Chassis with Cab*)	$650

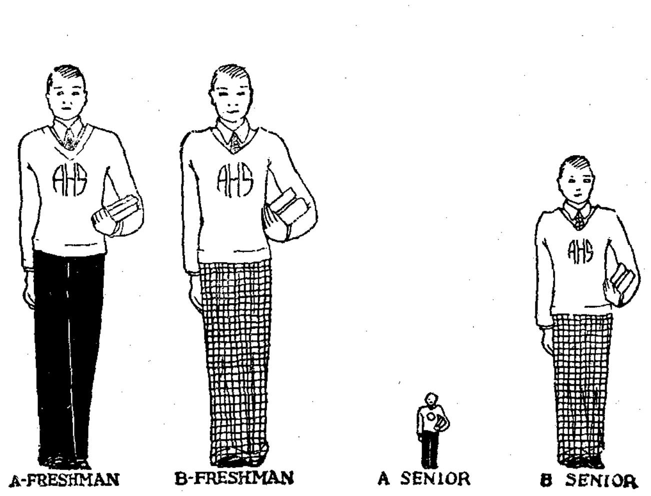
COMPARE the delivered price as well as the list price when considering automobile values. Chevrolet's delivered prices include only reasonable charges for delivery and financing.

A SIX IN THE PRICE RANGE OF THE FOUR

SCIENCE • AND • INVENTION

RELATIVITY IN BRAINS

HOW EDUCATION AND INTELLIGENCE are not the same thing; how one may have a high degree of intelligence with no education at all; how brains help us to acquire education, but only if we are willing to use them—these and other interesting things are discust in an article entitled "Brains, a Matter of Relativity," contributed to *Hygeia* (Chicago) by Prof. Donald A. Laird, director of the Colgate University Psychological Laboratory. Professors and teachers often mistake education for brains, he says, so the stupid may be promoted while the really brilliant minds fail to be recognized. Writes Professor Laird:



Illustrations from *Hygeia* (Chicago)

FOUR HIGH-SCHOOL YEARS TELL THE STORY

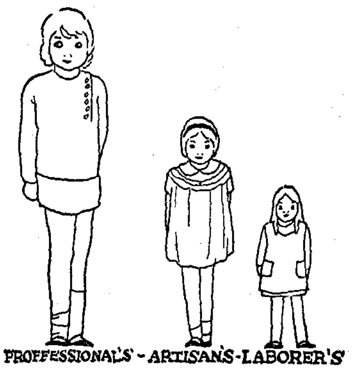
The boy on the left, in the black trousers, represents the students with low intelligence who enter the freshman class in an Eastern high school. The boy in the checked trousers represents the freshmen students with high intelligence. At the right we see how many of the original groups are left in the senior year. Four years of schooling have not improved their intelligence. The seniors are more intelligent because 80 per cent. of those with less brains have left school.

"Remember back in the elementary school how the oldest child in the class was an undersized boy who answered to the name of Shrimp? Then, in contrast with him, was the youngest member in the grade, a chubby, chunky girl who was tormented to desperation by the boys, who called her 'Butter' and 'Fatty.' These are not unusual cases of individual differences in size.

"Butter was promoted because she outgrew the seats in the grade below, and Shrimp was not promoted because he enjoyed life and liked bothering his teachers too much to be concerned with his studies. Every one in the grade knew that Butter was dull and that Shrimp was as smart as a whip.

"School children of the same age may differ markedly in height and weight, but they may differ by as much as 300 times in musical ability. Physical differences are as nothing compared with the enormous differences that may be found in mentality.

"In a single classroom, supposedly devoted to the education of children of the same age and mental abilities, startling differences in mental powers have been discovered. Professor Terman studied a class of fifth-grade children; in this he found some children with a mental equipment capable of doing the work of the first year in high school, and others in the same grade had a mental level equal to that of the average child in the first grade. There is individual difference for you!



"BLOOD WILL TELL"

The height of these children indicates the intelligence score made by the three social classes represented. All the children attended the same schools in a town of 12,000 people in Indiana.

"What is true of school children is true for high-school children, college students, and adults. Folk may look equal in mental ability on the outside, but it is inside information that counts.

"In anything above the most menial of tasks, brains count most, and even in the case of the most unskilled day-laborers, brains make a big difference.

"It used to be that the only way for a person's brains to be estimated was to try him out in a job and see if he made good. But, of course, if a person was tried for a month, and then was found not to be able to make good, it was a costly process.

"Intelligence tests were given to a group of day-laborers digging sewer ditches. Some men were found with an equipment of brains equal to the average lawyer. Ditch-diggers are necessary, of course, but why not demote some poor lawyers to this task and let the intelligent ditch-digger study law?

"Mere opinion about intelligence or brains is not at all trustworthy. Teachers in a California city school system were asked to pick out of their students those whom they thought to be feeble-minded. The teachers selected half a hundred pupils. Then psychologic tests were given, and the results were embarrassing to the teachers.

"Among the group of children that the teachers called mentally deficient were found a few much above the average in brains. Such was the case of a little boy in the fifth grade His teacher thought he was feeble-minded, but he was in reality the brightest boy in the grade. He was two years younger than the average child in that grade, and still he managed to do fairly good school work."

Intelligence or brains can not be estimated, says Professor Laird; it is necessary to use tests; tests that test brains and not education. Some tests of intelligence have been used that do not involve language at all. The National Committee for Mental Hygiene is making surveys of the intelligence of school children in some States. They have a test that they can use on first-grade children who do not read or write, or even understand English. It can be used on the Pima Indians just as accurately as on college graduates. He goes on:

"Education does not seem to improve one's regular equipment of brains. Intelligence is not increased by going to college. Brains seem quite definitely to be inherited, just as eye-color, stature, or temperament. Occasionally in an unusually brainy family one feeble-minded child is found. This does not contradict the laws of inheritance; rather do just such cases prove the inheritance of brains. Every one has noticed cases in which children do not resemble either parent nearly so closely as they do one of their four grandparents. All the children of feeble-minded parents are likewise deficient in brains to the extent of feeble-mindedness. If only one parent is feeble-minded, about half of the children may be feeble-minded while the other half seem to be fairly normal.

"Altho half of these children seem to be normal, in their bodies they carry hereditary determiners that may cause the appearance of a feeble-minded grandchild. The same is true of color-blindness.

"If education does not improve intelligence, what makes college men successful? Of the hundreds of thousands of men tested in the Army during mobilization, the average score made in the test was 65. After the war the same test was given to a large number of students entering college for the first time. The average score made by these freshmen was 150.

"The ordinary college man is much better equipped with brains than the ordinary man on the streets. Perhaps this is one reason why college men—some of them—are successful. It may also be the reason why some men who never saw a college are successful—they have the brains anyway.

"At the juvenile court one out of three children charged with delinquency is subnormal mentally. One out of every four wayward girls is deficient in brains.

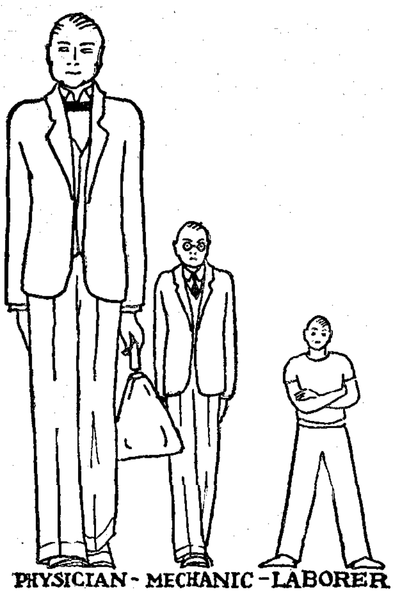
"What is one to do about it? Two actual cases will answer this better than any arguments.

"Two girls were given intelligence tests to admit them to college. Erma ranked high. Louise ranked so low that the committee almost decided not to admit her to the college. At the close of the year's work it was found that Erma had been doing work so poor that she was scarcely more than passed. Louise used what intelligence she did have to the greatest advantage, and ranked among the highest of the class in scholarship.

"The point is obvious. How much brains one has is not the only important thing. How one uses his suppply is almost as important. The person who inherits a good mentality has nothing to be elated over. It is not to his credit that he has the brains.

"His responsibility comes in using this gift to its fullest extent; not digging ditches when he could be making a physician's rounds or practising law, not being an average student when he can lead the class, not being content with an average achievement when he has the makings of excellence within him. It lies within him to develop his potentialities.

"To be up and doing, to render a sagacious stewardship over his precious heritage of brains—that's the thing."



"THEM AS HAS, GETS"

The rich get rich and the poor get laid off. The height of these men represents the average relativity of their brains.

POISONOUS GASES FROM BURNING FILMS

THESE ARE NOT BROMIN COMPOUNDS, but those of nitrogen, we are told in a leading editorial on the Cleveland hospital disaster, printed in *The Journal of the American Medical Association* (Chicago). The possible production of such gases and their danger have been recognized for some time, and hospitals take precautions against it. Evidently these can not be too carefully made and checked up from time to time. Says *The Journal:*

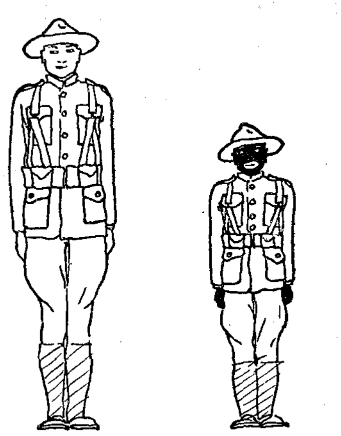
"When the first newspaper reports of the Cleveland catastrophe were issued, the toxic effects were attributed to what were described as heavy brown fumes of bromin gas and to various other toxic gases. To chemists familiar with the decomposition of nitrocellulose, it seemed certain that the brown fumes were those of nitrogen tetroxid. The inflammable type of film is prepared from nitrated cellulose, quite familiar to those who have studied explosives and the effects of their gaseous by-products. When the product is subjected to combustion—or 'explosion'—there are produced among other substances carbon monoxid and nitric oxid. Nitric oxid, even in air, quickly takes on oxygen, forming nitrogen dioxid or tetroxid—the form in which it exists depending on the temperature. All students in first-year chemistry recall the preparation of this dark brown substance, dense, but not nearly so heavy as bromin gas. The nitrogen tetroxid, as well as any unoxidized nitric oxid, readily reacts on the lungs and with the blood. Deaths from inhalation of so-called nitrous fumes have been reported many times. In one case, a carboy of nitric acid to which contaminants had been added accidentally exploded, yielding brown fumes of oxids of nitrogen. Firemen and policemen rushed in only to succumb, some almost immediately, others hours later, to the effects of the toxic nitrogen tetroxid. Of a similar nature were the experiences during the World War of some of the observers of the effects after explosions of nitrocellulose.

"Films do contain salts of silver, particularly silver bromid, but the amount of bromid present, particularly in developed films, is relatively small; even so, it seems unlikely that the conditions would be such that the stable silver bromid could be broken up sufficiently to yield bromin gas in anywhere near the toxic quantities reported. Films are also produced by various combinations of organic substances; synthetic camphor is used in making some types. It will be recalled that the reports of the Cleveland disaster emphasized the odor of camphor. To sum up, it is apparent that of the complexity of fumes which may be given off during ignition of a large collection of films there is possibility of the presence particularly of the toxic carbon monoxid and nitrogen tetroxid as well as of other toxic or irritating substances. It appears unlikely that bromin could develop in amounts sufficient to be of importance."

The Journal recognizes two general classifications of films—inflammable and non-inflammable. The non-inflammable—a 'safety' film—does not contain the nitrated group; hence it is slow burning, and the danger is not so great. The chief disadvantages of the non-inflammable film are stated to be increased cost and the tendency to roll and curl. It goes on:

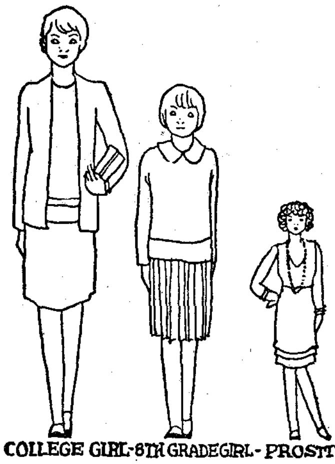
"The fire hazard of storing roentgen-ray films, particularly the inflammable type, has been recognized for some time. In fact, all hospitals provide special rooms and special apparatus for storing, varying, however, from hazardous to safe conditions. There is need for constant vigilance. The number of records stored in one room, if of the inflammable type, should be limited. Steel cases are helpful.

"Prints might be used instead of films wherever feasible. In the November, 1928, issue of *Modern Hospital*, R. D. Hobbs reported a fire in the Memorial Hospital, Albany, New York, the description of which was in some respects quite similar to that of the Cleveland Clinic, except that no lives were lost. The time interval in the Albany fire was greater than that in the Cleveland disaster, which permitted the removal of patients in time."



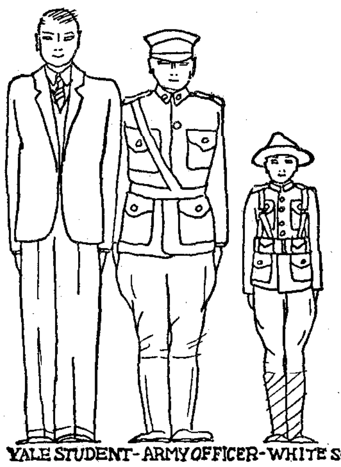
IN BLACK AND WHITE

Average intelligence of white and colored enlisted men at Camp Lee.


COLLEGE GIRL - 8TH GRADE GIRL - PROSTITUTE

THE CAUSE

Many delinquents are subnormal mentally, as this picturegram indicates.


YALE STUDENT - ARMY OFFICER - WHITE SOLDIER

WHY THEY ARE OFFICERS

Tests reveal the fact that army officers excel enlisted men in intelligence.

DIVING FOR GOLD

HOW A DIVER IN CONVENTIONAL RIG, having in his hand the end of a hose attached to a steam-pump, manages to suck up gold from a California stream already "worked" by early gold-seekers as well as they could do it by hand, is described by Floyd M. Blanchard in *The Engineering and Mining Journal* (New York). The writer asserts that this is the first successful attempt to recover gold in this way. The earliest plant constructed was wrecked by a flood in 1927, and the present one replaces it. Says Mr. Blanchard:

Illustrations by courtesy of *The Engineering and Mining Journal* (New York)

A GOLD-DIGGER IN A WET DIVE

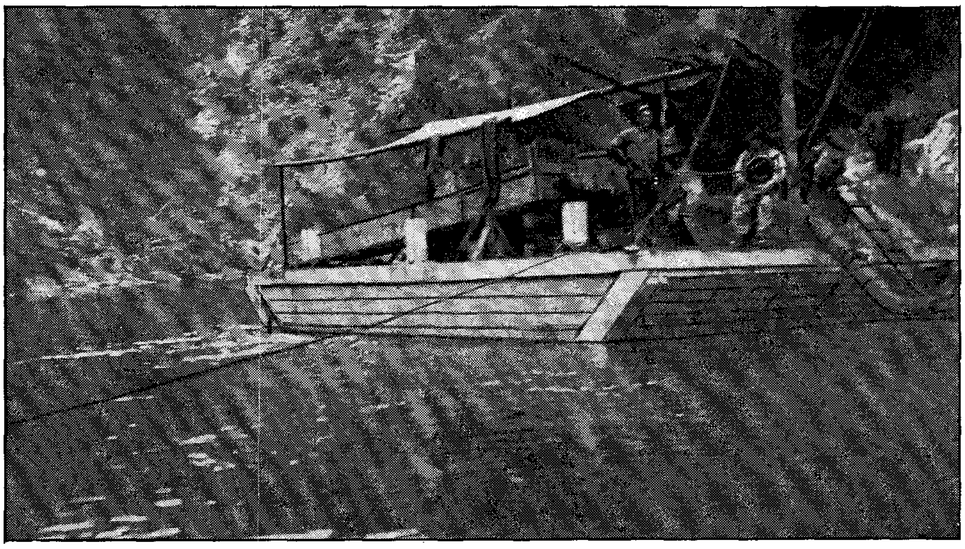
But not in the Broadway sense of the term.

"Deposits of placer gold in the channels of mountain streams, particularly those which carry much water all the year around, are usually so confined in a deep narrow gorge that small possibility exists of diverting the water into another channel to make possible a clean-up of the gold. To overcome these difficulties a new and interesting method, a combination of a diver and a centrifugal pump, has been devised, and is in successful operation in California.

"The dredge is being operated in the Middle Fork of the Feather River, near Kanaka Bar. This gold-bearing bar has been worked by pioneer miners in the early days, and in later years by various prospectors. The gravel has been worked as far out into the stream as it was possible for men to wade. Below the bar is a large basin, about 1,000 feet in length and varying from 100 to 300 feet in width, which has served to catch a large quantity of gold-bearing gravel and sand.

"Machinery necessary for the dredging operation is mounted on a wooden hull. A six-inch gravel pump is driven by a four-cylinder gas-engine. Attached to the suction of the pump is a flexible rubber hose, hung from a short swinging stiff-leg derrick on the bow of the hull. To operate the suction hose, a diver using a complete diving apparatus is required. He is able to work at any point from near the surface to a depth of 30 or 40 feet. The ice-cold water necessitates the use of diver's mittens, but otherwise no special equipment is necessary.

"The diver, after being drest in his heavy rubber suit, steel helmet, lead belt, steel-shod shoes, and water-tight mittens, climbs down a ladder on the bow of the hull, and, grasping the end of the rubber suction hose, moves it about in the crevices of the bedrock and between the loose rocks distributed over the bottom of the river bed. In places where the gravel is covered with stones, it has been found advantageous to first clear out a part of the larger rocks. This is done by means of a steel wire. The diver attaches the wire to a large rock, signals the engineer to pull away, and the rock is dragged out of the way. When a great many rocks are encountered that are just oversize for the pump, a net is used. The net is dragged into position near the spot which the diver desires to clean out, and, when filled by the diver, it is dragged back out of the way and dumped.



A NEW KIND OF GOLD-MINE

Dredge where the gold is separated from the dross.

"The gravel pump discharges into a long sluice box provided with steel-shod wooden trap riffles, between the bars of which quicksilver is placed to amalgamate the gold.

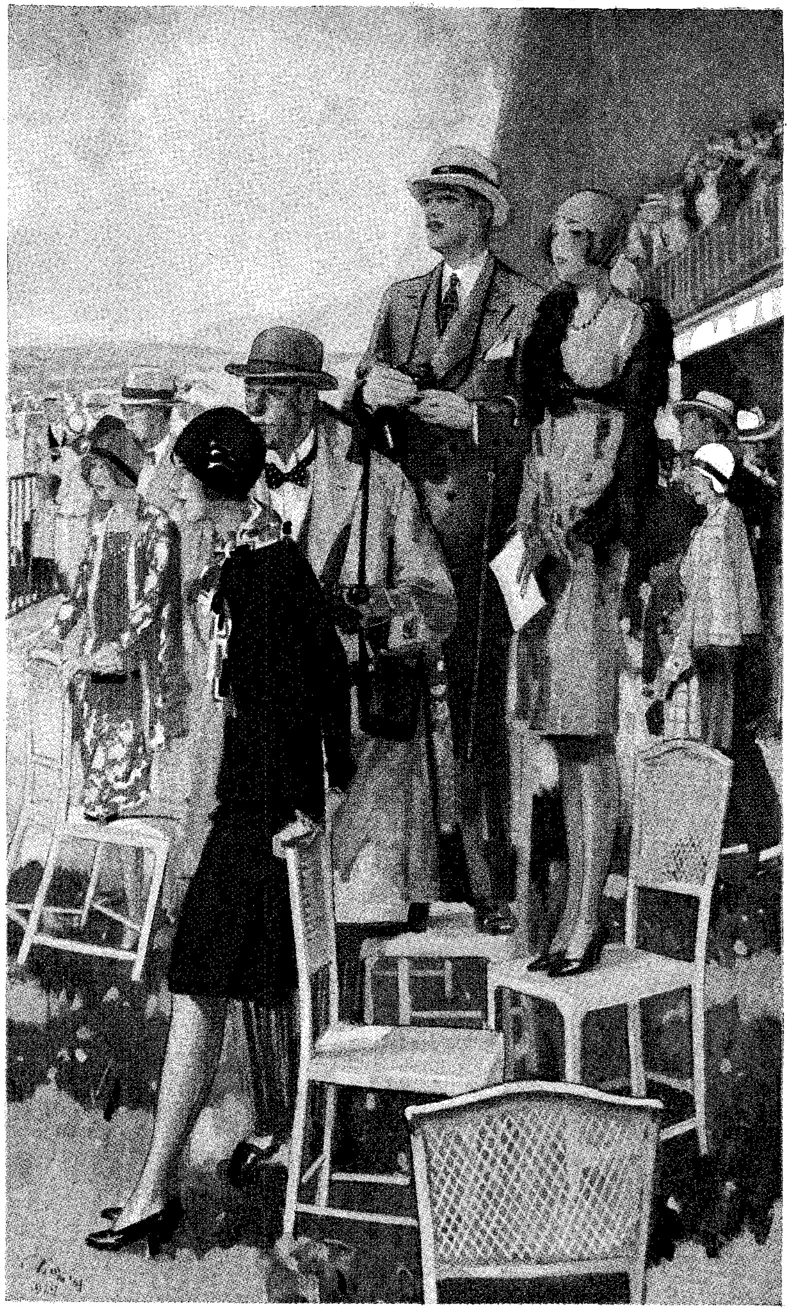
"Operation of the dredge is practically continuous during daytime. The diver stays down about two hours at a time, and then comes up for a short rest. Three men are needed to operate the dredge: the diver, his assistant, who tends the signal line and air compressor, and an engineer to watch the pump and engine. While the dredge is working, it is kept pointed up-stream by means of mooring lines, so that the discharge from the gold-saving sluice is down-stream back of the diver, thereby permitting him to work always in clear water and to be able to see what he has to do. Owing to the shallow depth at which he ordinarily works, no serious after-effects are experienced. The cold water causes the greatest inconvenience, but this is overcome by the continuous activity necessitated in moving the suction hose.

"Various attempts to recover placer gold and tin with a centrifugal gravel pump have been made, but none had proved successful until the above-described dredge was built."

CLIMATE AND BASEBALL—An interesting relation between climate and baseball has been noted by J. C. Alter, of the U. S. Weather Bureau. Players of the Pacific Coast League find that they can play a much better game at Salt Lake City than on any of the Pacific coast diamonds. The batting, in particular, is conspicuously better, the balls being driven at much greater speed and to much greater distances. We read in Charles Fitzhugh Talman's Science Service feature, *Why the Weather?* (Washington):

"'To the meteorologist,' says Mr. Alter, 'the explanation is not far to seek. The fact that the balls are knocked much farther in Salt Lake City may be due in small part to the sense of exhilaration felt at this altitude, tho it is due chiefly to the diminished atmospheric pressure. As the meteor flies unhampered through space, but is slowed down on striking the earth's atmosphere, so must the flying baseball go farther in the rarer atmosphere when impelled by the same impact from the bat.' Salt Lake City is 4,300 feet above sea-level, and the average atmospheric pressure there is 25.6 inches as compared with 29.9 at San Francisco. As to the physiological effects of the climate, Mr. Alter says that the feeling of exhilaration 'is manifested plainly in batting, base-running and fielding in

(*Continued on page 35*)

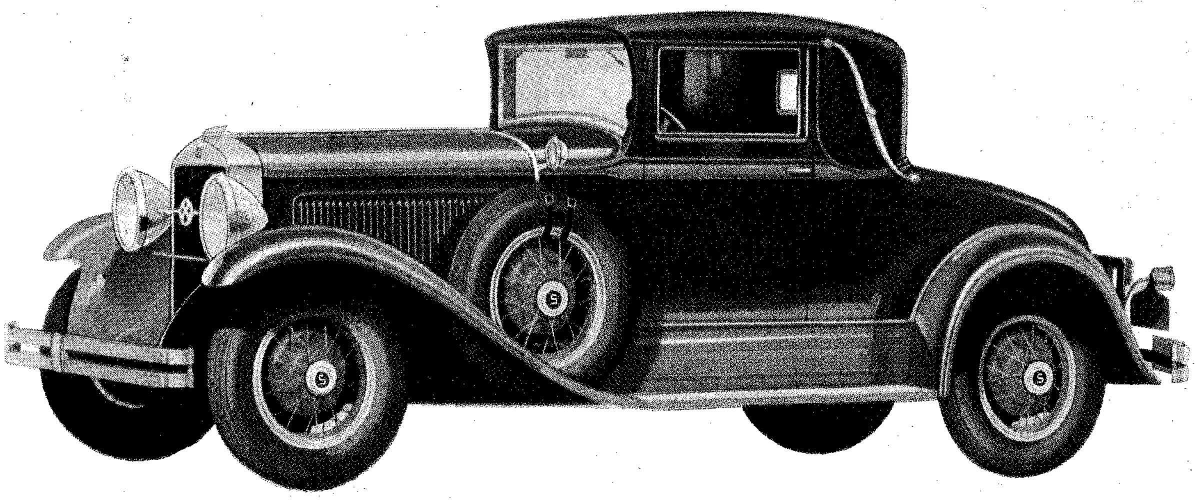


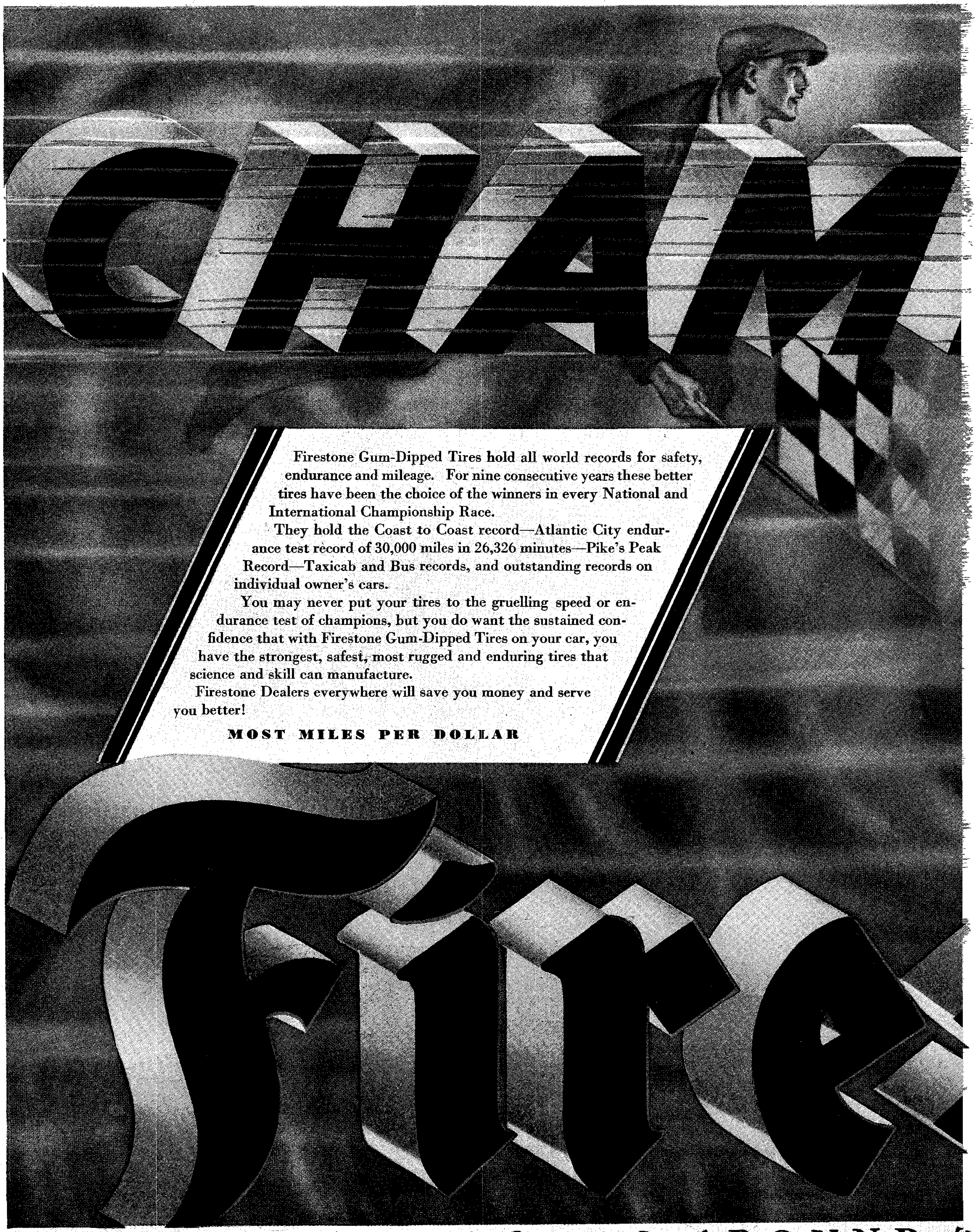
OPENING DAY AT THE RACES... BELMONT PARK

FLEET HOOFS, pounding out the cadence of the sport of kings... a gracious sweep of lawn, gorgeous with gay folk. High spirits—high festival—when beautiful Belmont opens its season. And a glance at the motorpark discovers how high the favor runs for the great straight eights and sixes by Studebaker, Builder of Champions! Holding undisputed *every* official stock car record for speed and endurance, these spirited motor cars show their mettle in every liquid line and curve. Low-swung and lithe, these smart new Studebakers are champions in looks as in fact... and in manners. At their One-Profit prices, no wonder Studebaker now sells more eight-cylinder cars than any other manufacturer in the world! Illustrated is The President Eight Convertible Cabriolet for Four; six wire wheels, standard equipment.

Studebaker

BUILDER OF CHAMPIONS





Firestone Gum-Dipped Tires hold all world records for safety, endurance and mileage. For nine consecutive years these better tires have been the choice of the winners in every National and International Championship Race.

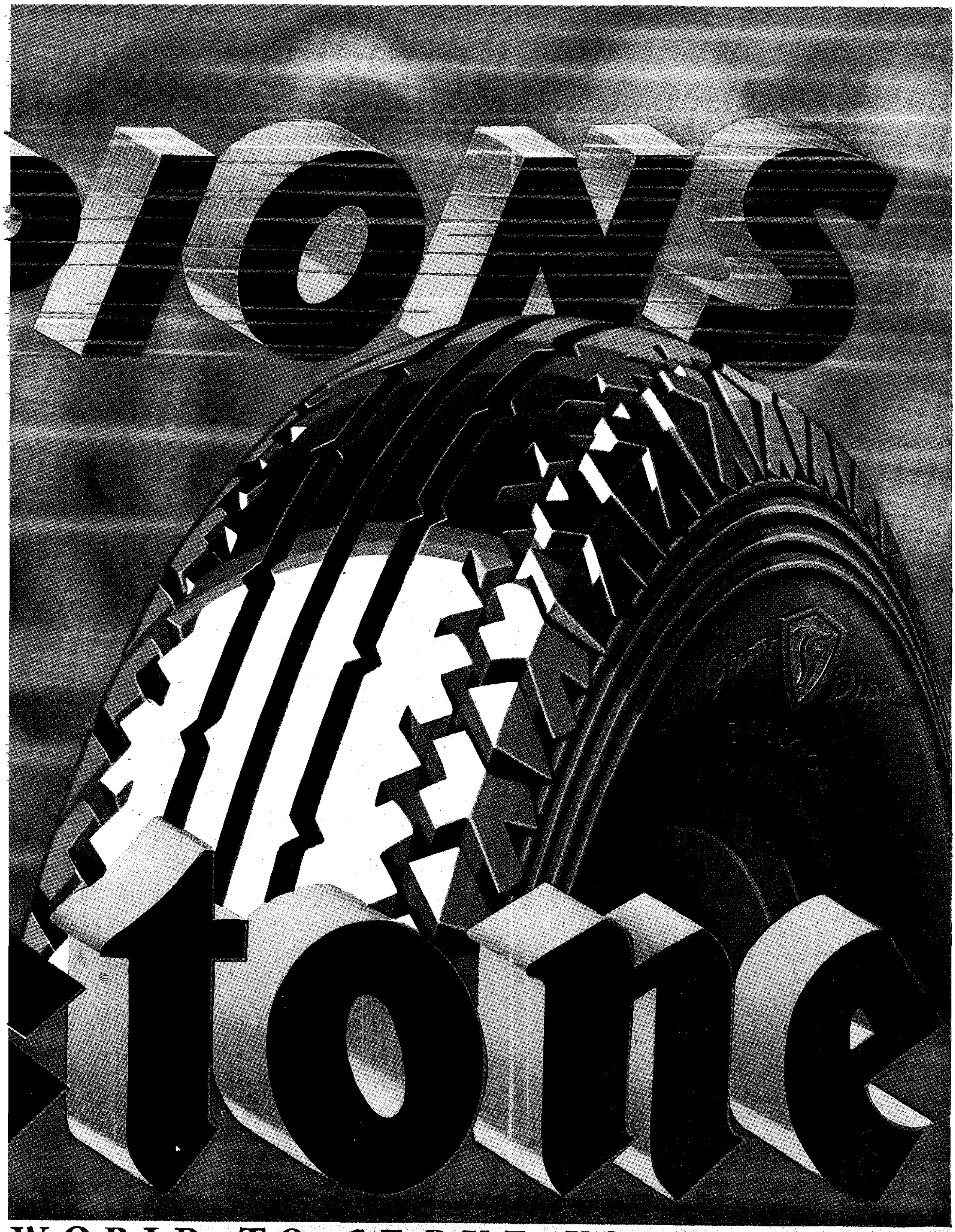
They hold the Coast to Coast record—Atlantic City endurance test record of 30,000 miles in 26,326 minutes—Pike's Peak Record—Taxicab and Bus records, and outstanding records on individual owner's cars.

You may never put your tires to the gruelling speed or endurance test of champions, but you do want the sustained confidence that with Firestone Gum-Dipped Tires on your car, you have the strongest, safest, most rugged and enduring tires that science and skill can manufacture.

Firestone Dealers everywhere will save you money and serve you better!

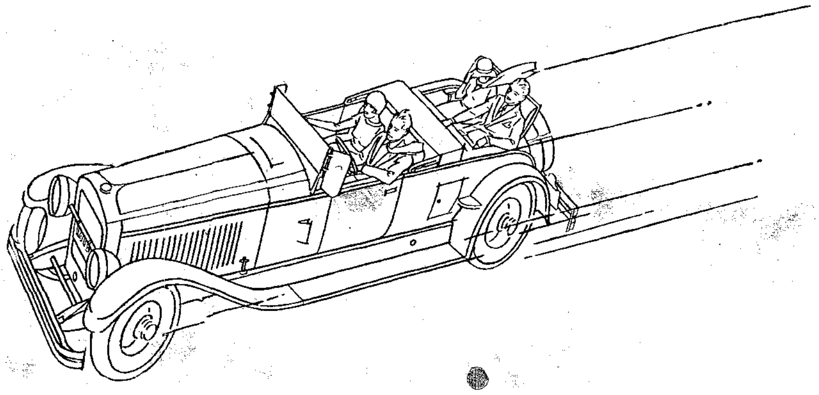
MOST MILES PER DOLLAR

FIRESTONE REACHES AROUND


PIONS
tone
Gum Dipped
Balloon

WORLD TO SERVE YOU BETTER

What 60 miles, 60 minutes and the New Mobiloil proved— for your engine—



Recently on the board speedway at Atlantic City we tested the endurance qualities of the New Mobiloil.

We used well-known makes of cars bought in the open market, and averaging in crankcase capacity 6 quarts of oil.

Running these cars at high speed — much of the time at sixty or more miles an hour—we discovered this: The New Mobiloil gave approximately 20% more oil mileage than we obtained with other oils generally sold for the same motors.

And it is an established engineering fact that the oil which lasts longest and stands up best at high speed is the oil which lubricates best at any speed.

We have checked up this fact by making long-distance driving tests with the New Mobiloil on dirt roads and paved highways. After driving for thousands of miles under the same conditions that you encounter we confidently say this:

With reasonable care, the New Mobiloil will keep your engine's first-year feel for at least 30,000 miles. We say "confidently" because Mobiloil has actually kept the first-year feel in many test engines for more than *twice* 30,000 miles!

When you need oil, look for the Mobiloil sign.

VACUUM OIL COMPANY

Makers of high quality lubricants for all types of machinery

GARGOYLE

the New Mobiloil

(Continued from page 30)

spurts, but there is an abrupt loss of efficiency in base-running scrambles, and other fast and prolonged plays, because the players lose their wind or become tired much quicker.'"

"Bullet Joe" Bush, the big-league pitcher, also explains in *The Saturday Evening Post* that the thin air in high altitudes puts less curve and "hop" on the ball, so that the batters hit it easier and the pitcher imagines he is losing his wizardry.

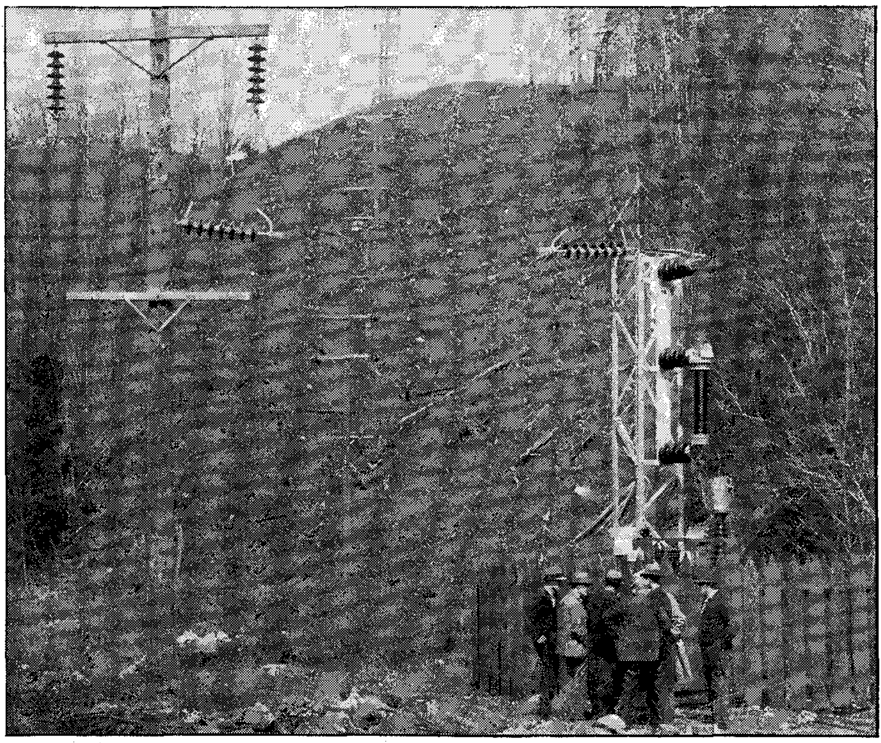
TAPPING THE HIGH-POWER ELECTRIC LINE FOR THE FARMER

THE PROBLEM OF SUPPLYING ELECTRIC SERVICE to scattered rural districts has been simplified by the introduction of new apparatus, we are told in a press bulletin issued by the General Electric Company. Farmers who have seen lofty steel towers near or across their property, carrying high-voltage electricity from hydroelectric generating stations to cities, have often inquired why it has not been possible to obtain electricity for their farms from these adjacent lines, only to be informed that the cost of substation equipment for reducing the voltage made the cost of the installation prohibitive. We read further:

"Now, however, fields hitherto untouched can be reached, since the new equipment, without sacrificing safety or reliability, lacks several of the expensive parts of the conventional substation. After a rural load has been developed with the new equipment, a larger station can be installed, or an existing distribution system extended to that district from a distant point, whereupon the original substation equipment can be used in developing another rural section.

"Instead of the conventional oil circuit-breaker, relays, current-transformer, and disconnecting switch of the usual substation, there is substituted a combined disconnecting switch, fusible cutout, and current-limiting resistor-unit. This high-speed interrupting device protects the high-voltage line against faults in the step-down transformer, substation structure, or distribution lines.

"The insulation throughout the new type of small-capacity high-voltage substation is so designed that its strength against lighting voltage is greater than that of the high-voltage line itself, thus protecting the station. The substation is designed for use on 66,000-volt lines having a grounded neutral that is solidly and permanently grounded at every power source. It is so made that it will not affect the operation of the high-voltage line because of transient overvoltages, overloads or short circuits."



Courtesy of the General Electric Company

TAPPING THE "JUICE" OF THE BIG LINE TO SUPPLY A FARM

NO SMELLING BY RADIO—A Parisian radio listener recently presented the radio engineers of that city with a puzzling problem, says Dr. E. E. Free's *Week's Science*. Unsolved by them, the mystery was explained by the psychologists. This was it:

"The listener, admittedly quite honest, claimed that not only could he hear from his radio receiver the music of church services broadcast from the Cathedral of Notre Dame but that he could smell at the same time the smoke of the candles burnt during the ceremony. Might it not be possible, he asked, that smells were picked up by the radio waves and broadcast to suitable receivers, just as sounds are broadcast? The radio engineers thought not, but confessed ignorance and called in the psychologists. These experts were ready with an explanation. Altho the smell-sensitive listener is quite honest in believing that he really smells the candle smoke, that, they report, is a hallucination in his mind, not a wraith of broadcast odor. Either of two well-known mental abnormalities can explain, the psychologists report, this confusion of smell sensations with sounds. One of these is an exceptionally active mental association, so that when the notes of the musical service are heard they call vividly to mind the smell which the hearer has been in the habit of associating with them in church. The other explanation, applicable only to certain abnormal individuals, is what is called 'synesthesia,' a condition in which messages entering by one sense are confused in the brain with those from other senses. A few individuals have a variety of this disorder called 'color hearing,' in which sounds cause apparent sensations of color. Similarly sounds may cause sensations of smell."

A FATAL MISSILE—IF IT COMES

NEW YORK OR SOME OTHER LARGE city may one day be destroyed by a meteor "which will knock it flat as a pancake in a few seconds," declared Dr. Charles P. Olivier, director of the University of Pennsylvania Observatory and authority on meteors, in a recent address before the Amateur Astronomers' Association at the American Museum of Natural History, New York. Says the writer of a report in the New York *Times:*

"No inhabited part of the earth is safe from the colossal disaster which may result from a bombardment of a meteorite such as the one discovered in South Africa a few weeks ago, or the enormous mass which struck the wilds of Siberia some years ago, Dr. Olivier declared. It is a piece of good fortune for the human race, he said, that these meteors struck uninhabited parts of the earth instead of a densely populated region like this city or London or Paris.

"'If a meteor of the gigantic size of the one just discovered in South Africa were to strike New York after traveling through millions of miles of celestial space at the rate of from twenty to seventy miles a second, it would not only wipe this city off the face of the earth but would cause more havoc than the World War,' Dr. Olivier declared. 'The Siberian disaster changed a dense forest into a completely bare area for many miles in diameter. The entire region is torn and furrowed as tho by a gigantic harrow and also pitted in places with numerous large circular excavations resembling lunar craters.'

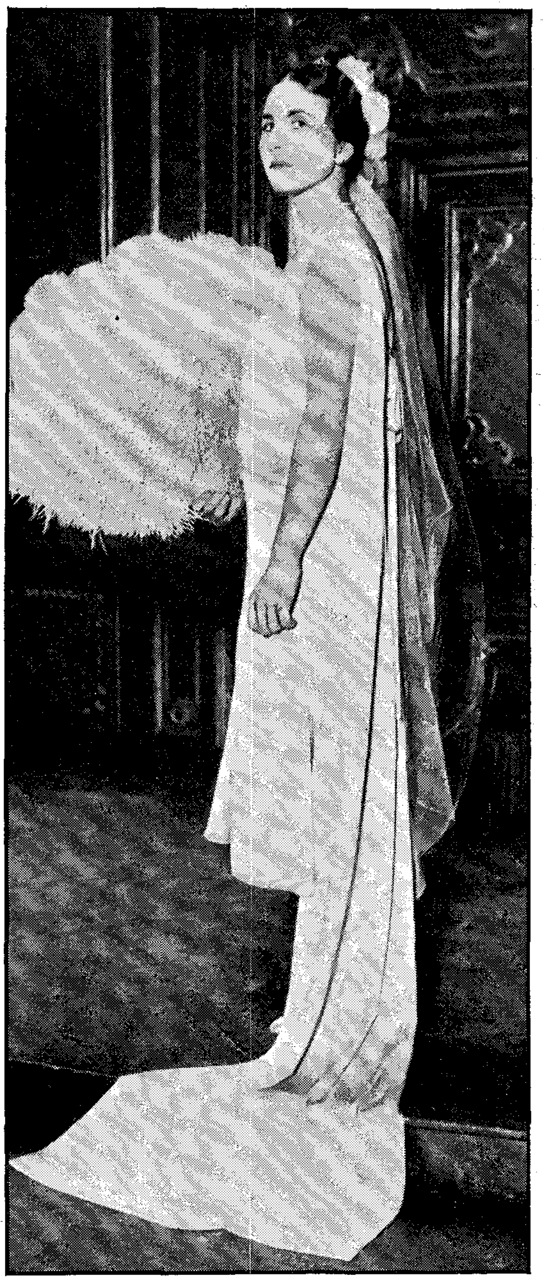
"About 20,000,000 meteors visible to the naked eye and several times that many which can be seen only with the aid of a telescope daily enter the earth's atmosphere, he asserted. The vast majority of these are very small and are heated by friction in space until they are completely burned up so that they reach the earth as impalpable dust. About one meteor a day of sufficient size to cause damage hits the earth.

"'Yet, strange to say, the amount of damage that meteors have done to man and his works up to the present time is almost negligible,' Dr. Olivier added. 'This is due largely to the fact that most of our globe is made up of oceans, deserts, and other uninhabited areas where striking meteors can do no damage.'"

PERSONAL ▾ GLIMPSES

WHEN THE QUEEN OF THE COURTS MET QUEEN MARY

THE PERSPIRING LONDON "BOBBIES," busy at their increased duties, had never seen anything like this—and they were used to jammed traffic on such nights. The long string of motor-cars stretched back from the gates of Buckingham Palace for more than a mile. Thanks to daylight-saving time and a summery evening, the Canadian Press Association tells us, Londoners by the thousand, especially workaday women folk, enjoyed a spectacle possible only a few times in any season. Feminine London "stood solidly six to ten deep for two hours and more along the graveled, three-quarter-mile sidewalk of the Mall, gazing into automobiles containing the men and women going to court at Buckingham Palace." If the crowd observed its traditional conduct, described by John L. Balderston in the New York *World*, it amused itself by making "pertinent and exhaustive" comments on the appearance and clothes of the cars' occupants. But most of the interest centered about a Rolls-Royce in which sat two American girls, self-possest and apparently indifferent to the enthusiastic watchers. One of the two girls, an artist in addition to her other talents, even amused herself, according to a London dispatch to the New York *Times*, by making pencil impressions of the scenes about her.


International Newsreel photograph

ALL DREST UP AND SOME PLACE TO GO

"Our Helen" in the ivory satin gown in which she made her courtesy to Queen Mary at Buckingham Palace.

Meanwhile the watchers milled about the car while the policemen labored to keep them in line, and the shout went up, says the Associated Press, "We want Helen!" For Helen Wills, the California tennis star, "very thrilled," despite her seeming calm, was on her way to be presented at court. Miss Wills seldom bows on her own court, that of tennis, but at this other sort of court she did, making an excellent impression, we learn, in her ivory satin gown. As Arthur E. Mann describes the ceremony in a copyrighted cable to *The World:*

> Helen made a dazzlingly lovely picture as she walked up to Queen Mary in the gorgeous throne room, sank in obeisance, and then backed away to follow those who had preceded her into the sumptuous supper room. She wore a rich heavy satin court dress in a mellow tone of ivory. The material, specially woven in one of the old French silk mills for Patou, is known as "wedding-gown satin," because it is so often chosen by English brides. Incidentally, Patou may make Miss Wills's wedding dress, to be taken back to the United States by her when she returns after the tennis matches here are over.
>
> The gown she wore was cut on pure classical lines, and relied on the richness of the material and the soft drapery at the folds for its effect, being absolutely devoid of trimming. The corsage, molded to the figure, had a slight V both back and front. The skirt just eased into the natural waist-line, falling in rather full folds but not at all *bouffant.*
>
> The dress was longer than the style worn by most of the English débutantes, but that was more or less dictated by its classical style. It reached half-way between the knee and the ankle, the hem-line being slightly raised in front. The gown was sleeveless. The court train, attached at the back by points to either shoulder, cut into a deep V in the center, fell in quite straight lines to the ground, where it stretched the regulation eighteen inches along the floor.
>
> Her ivory-satin shoes of court shape matched the dress. Three regulation Prince of Wales feathers were fastened to her shingled hair by a small, flat clasp, and a court veil of very soft ivory silk net made up on a satin bandeau. She carried a bouquet of white flowers.
>
> Helen was one of the relatively few débutantes or matrons attending the court who ignored the intimation annually put out here at the Queen's behest that a gown with short sleeves covering a bit of the upper arm is preferred to one ending at the shoulders.
>
> "It was all too wonderful," was all the comment Miss Wills would make after she left the palace and hastened in a car to a fashionable Bond Street photographer's to have her picture taken in her presentation gown.
>
> An English woman present at the court told *The World* Helen looked a little nervous and very serious as the Lord Chamberlain called her name and she advanced to courtesy to the Queen, but when the Queen bowed acknowledgment, a faint smile played over her features, as tho she was relieved at the thought that her ordeal was over.

Because of his late illness, from which he is still recuperating, King George did not attend, and Queen Mary was escorted to the throne by the Prince of Wales. It was the first time since the first year of the reign of Edward VII, we are reminded by a copyrighted London dispatch to the New York *Herald Tribune*, "that a Queen of Great Britain has presided over a court in the absence of the King. But altho the reigning monarch was not there, the brilliance of the function left nothing to be desired." Reading on:

> From 8 P. M., when the great doors opened, until 9:30 o'clock, there was a constant stream of automobiles entering the palace fore-court by its various gates. The débutantes, seeing for the first time the impressive vista provided by the grand corridor of the palace, were spellbound at its beauty.
>
> Always a brilliant sight, with its marble statues gleaming in a soft light and many priceless pictures along its walls, the fully illuminated palace was a fairyland of flowers, with here and there a tall palm.
>
> Lining the grand staircase up which the throng was slowly

THE PROMISE OF BUICK'S FUTURE VIES WITH THE RICHNESS OF BUICK'S PAST

A golden record of achievement lies back of the builders of Buick and Marquette automobiles. And before them lies the promise of still greater accomplishment.

They have built truly fine motor cars, year after year, for a quarter of a century. They have never once marred the Buick record by making an unsound or unreliable car. They have held everlastingly true to their pledge: "When better automobiles are built, Buick will build them."

The results of this record, in terms of public demand for Buick products, are the admiration of the motor world.

Not only do more than twice as many people purchase Buicks as any other automobile priced above $1200 . . . not only do Buick owners alone purchase more Buicks than the total production of any other individual car in its field . . . but buyers of moderate-price automobiles are rapidly according the new Marquette a like measure of preference.

The builders of Buick and Marquette are more than proud . . . more than appreciative . . . of this favor. They are mindful of the obligation it imposes. They know that from those to whom much is given, much is expected.

They look about them and see giant plants—superb equipment—almost unlimited resources—all made possible by public good will. They look into their own minds and find a sincere determination to repay this good will with still greater achievements.

And, with the facilities they have at their disposal, it is inevitable that they should succeed . . . that the promise of Buick's future should vie with the richness of Buick's past.

BUICK MOTOR COMPANY, FLINT, MICHIGAN
Division of General Motors Corporation

Canadian Factories
McLaughlin-Buick, Oshawa, Ont.

Builders of
Buick and Marquette Motor Cars

WHEN BETTER AUTOMOBILES ARE BUILT, BUICK WILL BUILD THEM marshaled by officials of the Lord Chamberlain's department, were the Tudoresque figures of the Yeomen of the Guard, in common parlance "beef-eaters," tall, bearded men in uniforms that have not varied since the days of Queen Elizabeth, and each armed with a glittering pike held upright beside him.

Slowly the long lines made their way to the ballroom, which, as on previous occasions, had been fitted up as a throne room. Like the grand entrance, it was decorated with flowering plants, as were the other rooms which were available for such of the guests as could not find places in the ballroom.

Those within the throne room were marshaled to places facing the throne, erected on a dais, before which the Queen received the obeisance of those presented. It was with a suddenness that was almost startling that all movement ceased as the string band of the Irish Guards commenced playing the national anthem, which was the signal that the royal party had left the White Drawing-room where it had assembled to go to the throne room. The strains of the anthem echoed in the quadrangle, in which the regimental band of the Irish Guards was mounted.

International Newsreel photograph

BACK ON HER OWN COURT, HELEN PROVED A LITTLE LANGUID

Had the royal atmosphere sapped her California vigor? Her admirers were worried for a while, but the star came back and won a women's singles title.

In leisurely but formal fashion the royal group made its way through the whole range of state rooms, preceded by the Lord Chamberlain and the highest officials of his department. First came the Queen, a dazzling figure in a shaded dress, which seemed to change color with every movement beneath the soft lights. She wore an embroidered overdress of soft pastel shades and a train of Indian brocade shaded to tone with the gown and lined with the pale gold pastel chiffon tissue.

A pearl and diamond gleamed in Her Majesty's coiffure, while round her neck were ropes of diamonds and pearls falling in graceful festoons almost to the waist. Prominent among the jewels she wore were the star of the Order of the Garter, the blue ribbon of which splashed color across her corsage.

Acting as escort to Her Majesty in the King's absence, walked the Prince of Wales, resplendent in the full-dress uniform of a colonel of the Welsh Guards. Of the other members of the royal family, Prince George was attired as a naval lieutenant, Princess Mary (Viscountess Lascelles) was wearing a white gown embroidered with diamante pearls, with a train of silver tissue, and Viscount Lascelles, a uniform of the guards and the blue ribbon of the Garter. Princess Louise, Duchess of Argyll, aunt of King George, and Princess Helena Victoria, another aunt of the King, also were in the party.

Within the ballroom the Prince of Wales escorted his mother to her place before the single throne on the dais, then stept back to the royal circle, leaving the Queen alone before the distinguished assembly. Without haste, and gracefully, one by one, as their names were announced, the débutantes underwent the dreaded but longed-for ordeal of making a courtesy before the throne, having only one genuflexion to accomplish before stepping back into position.

Long and carefully had they practised the courtesy, and the long schooling they had undergone was reflected in the grace with which they sank and rose again before the Queen, the dainty dresses billowing round them and the head-dresses nodding to their movements.

For nearly three hours the presentations continued, and then the royal circle reformed for the return journey to the White Drawing-room. The Prince of Wales again escorted the Queen, and when the party reached the drawing-room the two bands again played the national anthem, thus marking the end of the season's first court.

Some observers of affairs in the tennis world wondered what effect the strain of presentation at court, with its attendant social activities, would have on Miss Wills's game. And when this "Queen of Tennis" returned to her own court to meet exceedingly stiff competition, there was some grave head-shaking when she lost matches. Miss Wills and Edith Cross went down before Señorita Lili d'Alverez and Kea Bouman. Again, in the finals of the mixed doubles, Miss Wills and Francis Hunter were defeated by Eileen Bennett and Henri Cochet. Viewing this situation with more or less alarm, Lawrence Perry wrote for Consolidated Press Association:

> Helen Wills's lawn-tennis has been so pepless since she went abroad as to excite apprehension on the part of followers of the game in this country who have been counting on her to maintain her world supremacy.
>
> The theory is that with presentation at court in London, and attendant social activities in England and in France, her mind has yet to be geared to high competitive pitch. Madame Matthieu, the rising French racquet wielder, gave the California girl one of her hardest matches in years last week. And while Edith Cross, her sister Californian, has yet to show this season that she is entitled to the Number 3 national ranking she received as of 1928, yet in the defeat of the two by Lili d'Alverez and Kea Bouman of Holland, in the French International championships, Miss Wills was by no means a distinguished figure.
>
> Helen Wills has got to keep an eye on Señorita d'Alverez in coming singles matches of importance. If she does not regain the power that customarily lies behind her strokes, she is going to have a lot of trouble with the Spanish girl.
>
> The fact is that without her power Miss Wills would immediately descend to a lower plane of proficiency. Power is of the essence of what may be termed the California type of tennis. It is rather strikingly opposed to the stylistic methods obtaining on the Atlantic seaboard. No better indication of the relative efficiency of the two games may be gained than by a glance over the first five names in the national tennis ranking for women, viz: Number 1, Helen Wills; Number 2, Helen Jacobs; Number 3, Edith Cross; Number 4, Mrs. Mallory; Number 5, Mrs. Bundy.
>
> It will be noted that four out of the five are Californians. So, while you may criticize the form which coast-players display on the courts, point to their lack of skill in employing ground strokes, and cite other finishing details which are not according to Hoyle, the fact, none the less, remains that the California game is the winning gambit.
>
> Style in tennis, in any game, is a pleasing thing to see, but it is the kick behind the stroke that brings the plaudits of the crowd and wins titles. It is to be hoped that shortly Miss Wills will begin to discharge her thunderbolts.

Later, however, Miss Wills reassured her admirers by winning the women's singles title at the French hard courts championship matches. But if the strain of presentation at court did tell on "Our Helen," as is suggested by Mr. Perry, it is not to be wondered at. The ceremony is an ordeal. A royal court in England is a great show, C. Patrick Thompson tells us, perhaps a little irreverently, in *The Herald Tribune* Magazine. Americans are unusually anxious to attend these "shows," frequently making nuisances of themselves in the American Embassy by their efforts to obtain "commands," or invitations, a fact upon which Mr.

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Cadillac-LaSalle authorized stations—operated under factory-directed standardized plan and policy—are beacons that point the way to uninterrupted benefits of car's superiorities

THE Cadillac Motor Car Company believes that to build the best car that long experience, engineering skill and great resources can produce is only the beginning of its obligation to the public.

It is keenly aware of the fact that the right kind of service is just as important as the right kind of automobile.

The owner is entitled to a mode of transportation that will at all times prove dependable, comfortable, luxurious and free from annoying trouble.

But "service" has become a sadly abused term and owners all too frequently learn that it is a vague, indefinite something that means little.

Cadillac, therefore, in accepting its obligation, has adopted and its dealers operate under a service Plan and Policy that is clearly defined and strictly maintained.

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To give satisfaction, service must be conveniently available. Today authorized Cadillac service stations blanket the country. Cadillac and La Salle owners are never far from the kind of service to which they are entitled.

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The men who man Cadillac-La Salle service stations are all carefully trained by representatives of the Cadillac factory and by the factory's service education plan.

Special tools, designed to perform service work better and in less time, are part of their equipment. More accurate workmanship—faster work—better work results.

Nor is this all. A special crew of factory service men is constantly in the field, traveling from station to station to inspect, instruct and advise.

Thus the Cadillac or La Salle owner, by simply presenting the Service Card given him by the factory on purchase of his car, receives the same efficient service under factory regulation and at prices limited by the factory, whereever he may be. *What is the result?*

More than 60 per cent of the Cadillacs sold each year are sold to Cadillac owners. Approximately another 20 per cent are delivered to friends of owners through their personal recommendation.

Obviously the answer to this is: Cadillac-La Salle service makes satisfied owners.

In addition to twenty-three refreshingly beautiful Fisher Bodies for the new Cadillac and the new La Salle there are fifteen exclusive and exquisite custom models, Fleetwood designed and Fleetwood built.

La Salle prices $2295 to $2875; Cadillac, $3295 to $3995; Fleetwoods up to $7000—all prices f. o. b. Detroit. Cadillac-La Salle dealers welcome business on the General Motors Deferred Payment Plan.

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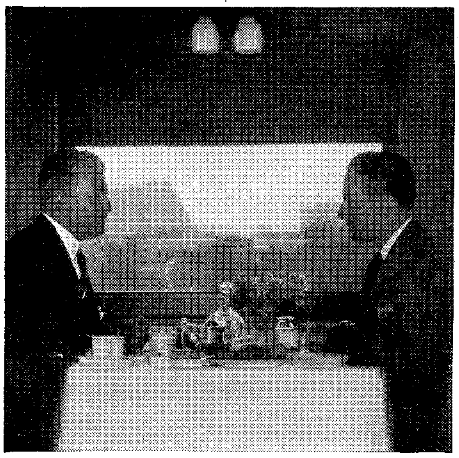
THE BROADWAY LIMITED

becomes your Club . . [between New York and Chicago . . 20 hours]

Your likes—your preferences—your individuality are recognized when you travel on The Broadway. The conductor greets you with a smile . . . The dining-car steward quickly ushers you to your favorite seat . . . The Pullman porters adjust their services to your particular requirements. Exactly as in a private club!

WIDE—AIRY—LIGHT! . . . with a flower-designed carpet—a vase of fresh cut flowers on the table—this attractive observation car on the Broadway Limited makes a wonderful place to lounge! And the route leads through some of the most beautiful scenery in America.



YOU CAN DINE as you wish, either à la carte or table d'hôte on the Broadway Limited. You have a wide variety of delicacies from which to choose . . . And the waiters are picked men, trained in the ultra niceties—the very polite art of making you feel at home.

IN the spacious observation car or the club car you can lounge to your heart's content. There are newspapers and magazines—the latest market quotations. There are, if you want them, congenial contacts to be made in the easy, informal "aboard-ship" manner.

Before dinner—a tingling, stimulating shower-bath . . . A shave, a haircut at the hands of an expert . . . The porter of your car will see that your pressing is done at your own convenience.

Then dinner, delicious, satisfying! . . . A plump, tender chicken . . . or a thick, juicy steak . . . Your chefs on The Broadway are experts—with rich experience behind them. Yet—that you may be even better served—they receive lessons each week under a master of cookery.

IF YOU CHOOSE, you can continue to be busy on board the Broadway Limited. A skilled secretary and stenographer is at your service—a dictaphone, too, just as in a modern office. And the quiet luxury of the smooth-rolling train is as ideal for work as for relaxation.

A SPECIALLY TRAINED ladies' maid—who is an excellent manicurist as well—is always at the service of ladies traveling on The Broadway. Among the other accommodations which are designed particularly for ladies are an elegant lounge and an adjoining shower-bath.

Arrive one hour earlier!

To accommodate the busy man—during the period of "daylight saving time," April 28th to Sept. 29th—the Broadway Limited has advanced its schedule one hour, eastbound and westbound, as shown below. Thus you arrive in either city bright and early, ready for the day's activities.

(Between New York and Chicago, The Broadway's schedule is unsurpassed. Between Wall Street and Chicago—via Hudson Terminal—The Broadway offers faster, more convenient service than any other train.)

WESTWARD DAILY—*Standard Time*

Leave New York	
Pennsylvania Station	1:55 P.M.
Hudson Terminal	1:55 P.M.
North Philadelphia	3:40 P.M.
Arrive Chicago	
Englewood	8:30 A.M.
Union Station	8:55 A.M.

EASTWARD DAILY—*Standard Time*

Leave Chicago	
Union Station	11:40 A.M.
Englewood	11:57 A.M.
Arrive North Philadelphia	6:54 A.M.
Arrive New York	
Hudson Terminal	8:42 A.M.
Pennsylvania Station	8:40 A.M.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD

Carries more passengers, hauls more freight than any other railroad in America

Balderston writes somewhat acrimoniously in *The World:*

> There is no other nation into whose rituals Americans in large numbers desire to intrude, unless it be the French. And in France, with her capital organized as one huge fly-trap for millions of foreigners, in France, which alone understands the art of charming scores of millions yearly out of the pockets of the tourist, rich and poor, it is not possible, with rare exceptions, for Americans to gain admission at all, either into the French home as a visitor, or into any of those functions that "matter" to the French upper classes.
>
> But in England Americans struggle to go to court, they fight to get into the royal enclosure at Ascot, they request tickets for the royal garden parties at Buckingham Palace; and these things the peace-time American diplomat, whether Ambassador or Fourth Secretary, finds the bane of his existence.

Returning to Mr. Thompson's *Herald Tribune* Magazine article, we are told how, when the season approaches, court dressmakers, military tailors, fashionable photographers, hair-dressers and purveyors of ostrich plumes can not cope with the trade, while "the Lord Chamberlain's department is like a broker's office on a 7,000,000-share day." And on the night of a court:

> The sightseers crowd the sidewalks, peering into the cars, comparing notes regarding the respective merits of the different equipages and the looks and jewels of the ladies. In the old days the aristocrats endured this scrutiny haughtily, sitting up straight in their coaches and barouches, exchanging lofty remarks. Now a more mixed crowd nibbles sandwiches, laughs, plays cribbage and pocket chess and poker, and hands around cocktails in a flask.
>
> It has been observed that their majesties look polite but bored on these occasions—which is quite possible. But then, in Britain, courts are not held in order to give the sovereign and his family a jolly time. They are part of the ponderous mechanism of empire government. They keep alive those traditions which give stability to the constitution, maintain that link with the great past which is Britain's sheet anchor in troublous times. They give the débutantes an unparalleled launch. And they are good for trade.
>
> All of which explains why, altho King George V is on the sick list, the Court of Saint James's still functions with all that dignity and brilliance and impressiveness of ceremonial which has caused European diplomats to shake envious heads and say that when it comes to State shows, with all the trappings and trimmings, the British put it over all their rivals.

In Queen Victoria's day, when courts were "terrific but dull," Helen would have had an even more wearing time. Then the "deb" had a "rough passage" in this manner described by the writer:

> Fresh from school, and unused to long frocks, she had to tackle a tremendous evening dress plus a heavy train three yards long, and head-feathers much longer than those worn to-day. This train had to be carried over the left arm until the moment she came into line to pass into the Presence.
>
> Then the court official at the throne-room door would seize the train and spread it out behind the wearer, now launched across a lonely interval of space, with an expanse of lofty mirrors on one side and on the other a crowd of quizzing spectators who had got through their ordeal.
>
> As she got to the end of this nightmare corridor the deb caught sight of the Queen on her throne, flanked by the Lord Chamberlain, announcing the name of each girl coming up. An official took her card, handed it to the Lord Chamberlain; the Queen mechanically extended a plump hand.
>
> Now the deb had to perform an acrobatic feat, for which she had been trained for some weeks past. Stepping up close enough so as not to inconvenience the extension of the royal hand (which the deb had to support for a moment with her own while kissing hands), she made a deep courtesy.
>
> But even then she wasn't through. Half a century ago all the royal ladies lined up on the Queen's right, and the luckless deb, cumbered by train and tight corset, had to step right and courtesy to Princess Christian, another step and courtesy to Princess Louise, and so on to the end of the line. On a busy night there would be nine or ten courtesies to make.
>
> Then she had to back out, pick up her train with the aid of an official, tuck it over her left arm as smartly as a waiter handling a napkin, and be careful not to trip over her long-skirted dress. After which she could stand about listening to some martial music or go home.
>
> The old court train is the subject of a hundred jokes and stories. Some of the stories are true. As, for instance, the one about the marchioness who slipt off her tight satin shoes in the anteroom, while waiting her summons to the throne-room. Suddenly there was a move forward. The lady made a violent grab for her fan, which had slipt off her lap, and knocked a shoe into the folds of the train of the girl in front.
>
> Before she could stop her, the deb was off, with the shoe riding on her train into the throne-room. It might have sailed into the Presence, but luckily the official at the door observed it trailing in, and deftly snatched it up as it passed.
>
> Every one summoned to court must repair thither in a private carriage with at least one footman in livery.
>
> A large proportion of those summoned to court do not possess a chauffeur as well as a car; and only a small proportion keep men servants. But the function would lose all its impressiveness if people arrived on foot, in taxicabs, or driving themselves.
>
> Here the British genius for compromise asserts itself. The court officials wink at a breach of the spirit of the regulations. Every one does drive up in a private car with a liveried footman in attendance. But no one inquires where either car or footman come from—which is just as well, because most of them come from the motor-hire departments of the big west-end stores, which on court nights do a big business in limousines complete with liveried chauffeur and footman, at an inclusive fee of $16.
>
> These little economies are not concealed. No one is ashamed of them. With land taxes designed to break up the big old estates, the income tax at one dollar in five, the supertax cutting a $100,000 income by a third, and death duties taking a fourth of all estates, some of the oldest and proudest families in the kingdom are compelled to indulge in them.

RCA CENTRALIZED RADIO *adopted by* ALLERTON HOUSE

[CHICAGO]

The 25-story Allerton House (Chicago) is now equipped throughout with RCA Centralized Radio.

In each of the 1000 living rooms there is an RCA Loudspeaker connected with the central receiving apparatus, which picks up four radio broadcast programs simultaneously from the special antenna system on the roof.

By turning a switch on the loudspeaker panel set in the wall, the guest may choose whichever program he prefers, and turn instantly from one program to another.

RCA Centralized Radio is being adopted by hotel and apartment house builders as necessary equipment in modern residence construction. It is available in two principal forms:

1. **A single antenna connected with a distribution system to individual radio receivers in rooms throughout the building.**
2. **Centralized Radio receiving equipment to distribute broadcast programs to loudspeakers in as many as 3000 rooms.**

Descriptive pamphlets of these two systems and of the special apparatus designed for them, are available for architects, builders and building owners.

The Engineering Products Division, Radio-Victor Corporation of America, at any District Office named below, will answer inquiries, and prepare plans and estimates for installations of any kind.

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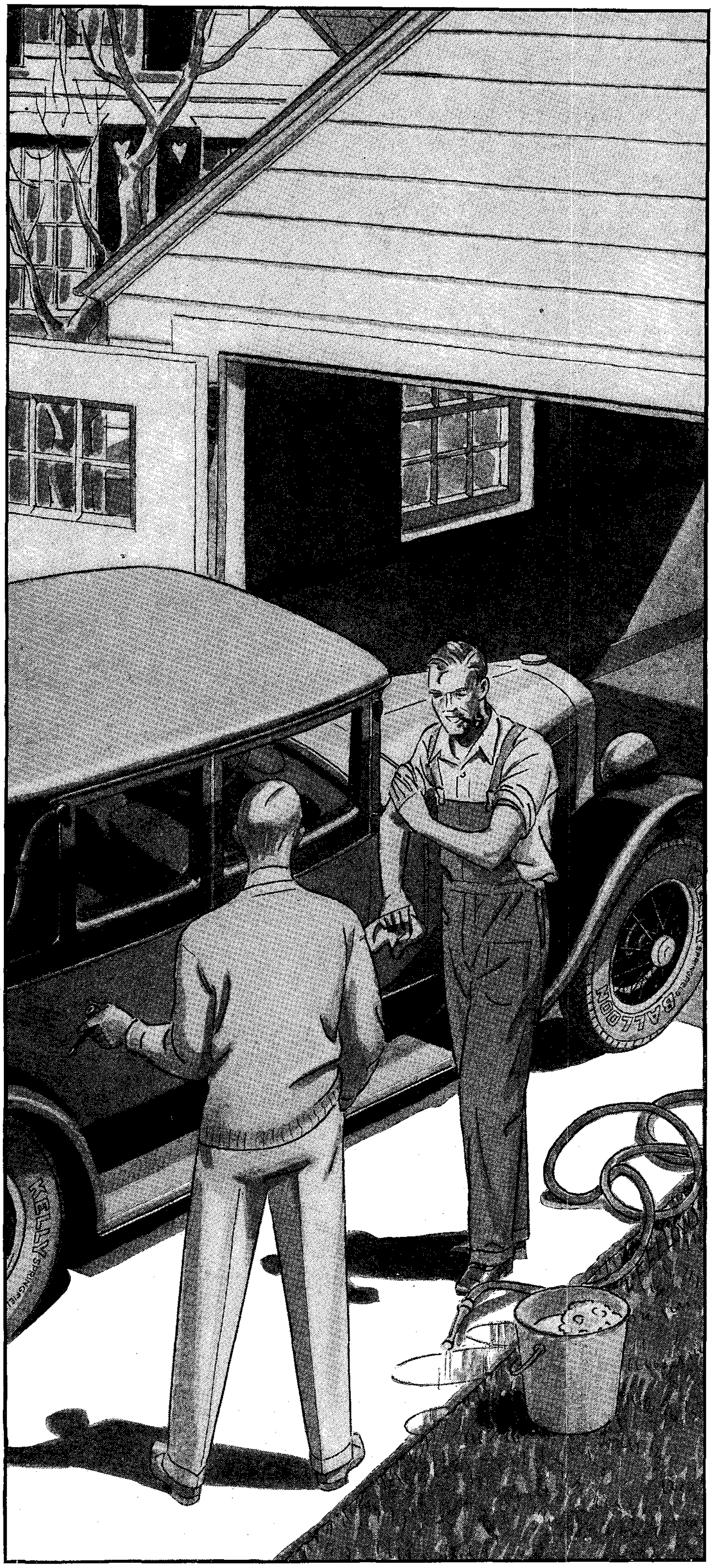


"I see you've been buying some new tires, Dave."

"New tires? No, those are the same Kelly-Springfields that came on the car when it was delivered eight months ago."

PERSONAL GLIMPSES
Continued

A TRAIL-BREAKER OF THE POLES

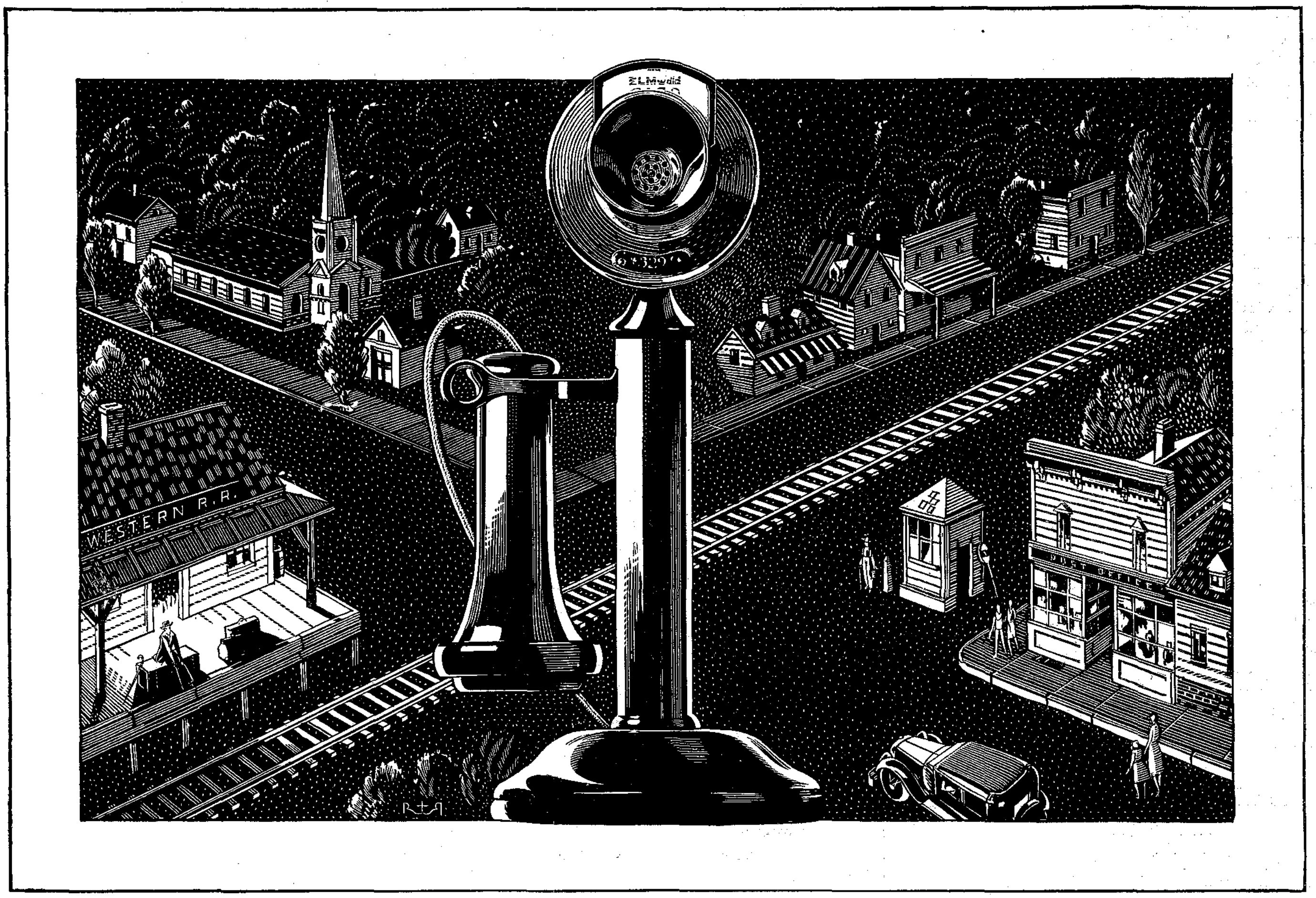
THE prince of modern Vikings sat in his New York hotel, puckering his weather-beaten visage over the problem of how long it would take him, out of his earnings as a lecturer, to pay his creditors and start living again—that is, embark on a new polar adventure. The result was discouraging. He figured out that, "if nothing unforeseen happened," he might hope to be out of debt by the time he was one hundred and ten years old! But just as he was groaning in spirit over that discovery, the telephone rang. "Is that Captain Amundsen?" inquired an unfamiliar masculine voice. The unforeseen had happened. Lincoln Ellsworth had found his hero, his mentor, his comrade-in-adventure. And now, in memory of Amundsen, he gives to the world a bulky volume embracing a record of their wanderings and achievements, richly illustrated with photographic views of the Arctic. At the outset of this memorial collection, "Air Pioneering in the Arctic" (National Americana Society, New York), he speaks of his first meeting with the Norseman as the turning-point of his life. "I am certain I never would have realized my own ambition," he writes, "had not a small news item, buried inside the New York *Herald Tribune*, caught my eye, telling of Roald Amundsen's arrival in America on a lecture tour. I was all packed ready to start for South America—in fact, I had my ticket bought—but chance changed my plans, and instead of South America I went to the North Pole." Here he quotes Amundsen's account (in "Our Polar Flight") of the incident outlined above, leading up to Ellsworth's telephone call, and concluding with Amundsen's feeling acknowledgment of how much he owed his new partner for making their mutual expeditions possible. The text of "Air Pioneering in the Arctic" is a compilation, relates Constance Lindsay Skinner, reviewing the volume in the *Herald Tribune* book section; and we read on:

It is drawn chiefly from the books written by Amundsen and Ellsworth about their unsuccessful and so nearly tragic adventure with planes in 1925, and their crossing in the *Norge* in the following year. Additional excerpts have been culled from editorials, from public speeches and from articles by Ellsworth in the press.

The reading matter is all strictly to the point, and there is comparatively little of it. The principal value and the novelty of the book are in its pictures. After the story of each flight has been told in text, it is told again in a set of full-page pictures, each on a separate sheet. And so beautifully are these portraits and Arctic scenes reproduced and mounted that one is tempted to take them out of their binding and frame them.

Amundsen, as a personality and as an explorer, seemed to belong to the century

Stranded in a Small town . . .
He kept both Engagements by Telephone



A PLANT superintendent of a large tire company was on a business trip in Canada. He missed his connection and was stranded in a town with one train a day. Two important engagements loomed ahead—one in Toronto, the other in New York. He thought of the telephone. He called the two cities. He completed his business so satisfactorily in both places that neither of the trips was necessary.

The telephone is always ready to put important things through. A man in St. Louis was too busy to go to Memphis and back. He made the round trip by telephone. It resulted in $1400 worth of business.

A Seattle lumber company received a carload order on condition that it could be shipped in five days. Special items had to be cut. A telephone call to Portland, costing $1.15, found a mill that could do the work. The car was shipped in time.

A Minnesota commission house invested $43.60 in nine Long Distance calls to five cities and sold 60 carloads—$24,840 worth—of potatoes.

What delay, worry or expense could you save today? Is there a misunderstanding to be adjusted, an important sale or purchase hanging fire? Calls are cheap. Typical station to station day rates: Chicago to South Bend, 60c. Peoria to St. Louis, 90c. Cleveland to Philadelphia, $1.60. Pittsburgh to St. Louis, $2.35. Boston to Chicago, $3.25.

Out of town calling is quick and calling by number takes even less time. Bell Telephone Service . . . *Quick* . . . *Inexpensive* . . . *Universal.*

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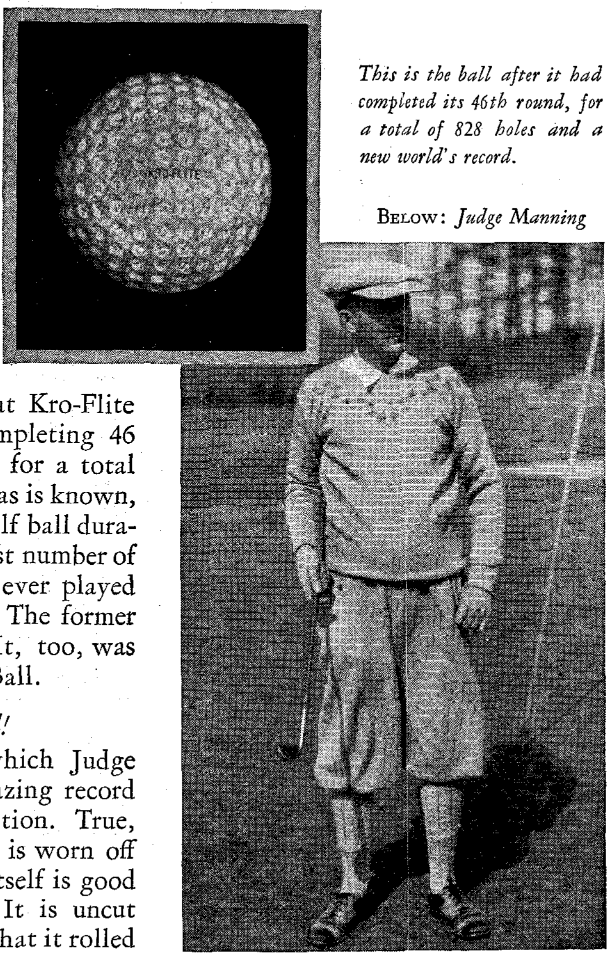
The Greatest Golf Ball Record Ever Made

Judge Manning of Talladega, Alabama, plays a single Kro-flite Ball for 828 holes!



This is the ball after it had completed its 46th round, for a total of 828 holes and a new world's record.

BELOW: *Judge Manning*

ON November 15, 1928, Judge M. N. Manning went into the Henderson Drug Company in Talladega, Alabama, and bought the Kro-Flite Golf Ball pictured here.

On January 28, 1929, Judge Manning sank that Kro-Flite for the 828th time, completing 46 rounds of 18 holes each, for a total of 828 holes. This, so far as is known, is a world's record in golf ball durability. This is the greatest number of holes that any man has ever played with a single golf ball. The former record was 666 holes. It, too, was made with a Kro-Flite Ball.

It's still good!

The Kro-Flite with which Judge Manning made this amazing record is still in prime condition. True, practically all the paint is worn off the cover. But the ball itself is good for many more rounds. It is uncut and perfectly round, so that it rolled true to the cup even on its last putt, on the 828th green. It has been retired as undisputed champion, to take its place as the most prized of Judge Manning's souvenirs.

If this Kro-Flite has been pampered its excellent condition wouldn't be quite so miraculous. But it hasn't been. On the Talladega course, Judge Manning's average score for 18 holes is 82. And 82 cannot be made with namby-pamby shots. 46 rounds at an average of 82, is around 2000 healthy socks, exclusive of the putts. What a ball!

In the Kro-Flite, the golfing world sees, for the first time, a ball that combines maximum durability with first-grade distance. It will, we feel sure, give you the greatest golf satisfaction you have ever known.

Try the Kro-Flite the next time you play. Compare it for distance and for durability against any other ball the world produces.

Your Professional will supply you. Or you can get the Kro-Flite at any Spalding store or at any Spalding dealer's. © 1929, A. G. S. & B.

KRO-FLITE
made by Spalding each 75 cents

PERSONAL GLIMPSES
Continued

of Eric the Red rather than to his own. Eric gave the Arctic land he found a good name; so that, for its verdure, men would follow him there. To Amundsen, the poles bore a good name, tho they were not territory to colonize. From farthest north and from other points in the Arctic, as well as from farthest south, he sailed home with argosies of glory, achievement the only loot in his hold.

Positive, fearless, stormy, and overquick to come to conclusions, Amundsen made something of a record in condemnatory remarks. He spoke to the press and he wrote chapters in his books while inspired by rage, or convinced about something which he had not investigated. He seems to have been as primitive and naive about trying to make amends when his errors were proven to him—a thing by no means easy to do!

The following incident is not in the book, we are told, but it sheds a light on Amundsen's character:

When the plans of Wilkins's Arctic expedition were announced, Amundsen said some very uncomplimentary things about Wilkins to the press. He knew nothing about Wilkins except that he had been with Stefansson, and he did not like Stefansson, as he stated at length in one of his books. Incidentally, he had not read Stefansson's books, nor scientific reports, and knew nothing of his work, except what he had gathered from a press story much garbled in transmission and translation! When Wilkins made his successful flight to Spitsbergen, no one was more thrilled than Amundsen. He was as put about and distrest as a child at the thought that Wilkins might bear a grudge against him and refuse to meet him when he arrived in Norway. Wilkins, who never bore a grudge in his life, and held Amundsen in honor as a great man, drove out to call on the old viking. Hearing that Wilkins was on the way, Amundsen dashed down the road hatless, to meet him, tears running down his cheeks.

"Oh, my dear Captain Wilkins," he cried, "I was wrong! I was wrong! Can you ever forgive me?"

And it was Amundsen, we are reminded, who gave out the statement that Wilkins's feat was "unparalleled and unsurpassed" in the annals of aviation. Reading on:

Amundsen was no writer—tho he was only too fluent when he was in a temper. His books give hardly a hint of those traits he had which won love as well as loyalty from his crews, and held them bound to him year in, year out. One learns of his mellower side through anecdotes told by his friends, and glimpses something of his influence on those in daily association with him through Ellsworth's concluding lines:

"I can not see him other than the great leader he was—a man inspired by the highest ideals and responsive to all the finer and nobler things of life, beloved and admired by all those with whom he came in close personal contact. His supreme effort [the flight to rescue Nobile, on which Amundsen was lost], while it can not be measured in terms of human lives saved, will go down through the ages as one of the finest examples of self-sacrifice ever made. He gave of his best, and God grant that in so doing he may receive of the best."

Better than all the laxatives

"COMPLETELY harmless in spite of its great efficacy. It reduces the poisons which make the body cells grow old."

These are not our words. They are the words of a great scientist and famous physician, Dr. Georges Rosenthal of the Pasteur Institute of Paris.

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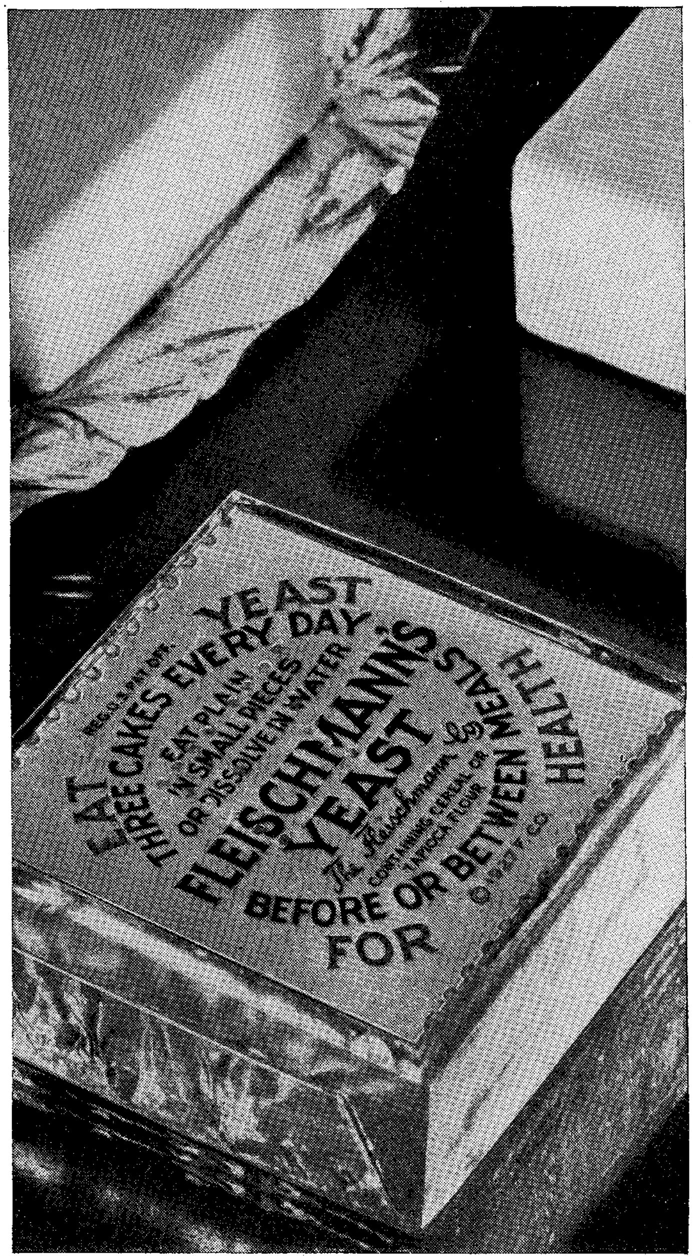
But fresh yeast—as millions know who have benefited—has health properties no other single food possesses. Myriads of living active yeast plants in every cake gently stimulate sluggish bowel muscles—bringing about natural easy elimination, ridding the body of depressing poisons. Appetite picks up, bad breath and headaches go, ugly skin eruptions disappear!

Start today to eat Fleischmann's Yeast. You can get it at grocers, restaurants and soda fountains. Write for booklet. Health Research Dept. C-133, The Fleischmann Company, 701 Washington Street, New York City.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THREE CAKES EVERY DAY
EAT PLAIN IN SMALL PIECES OR DISSOLVE IN WATER
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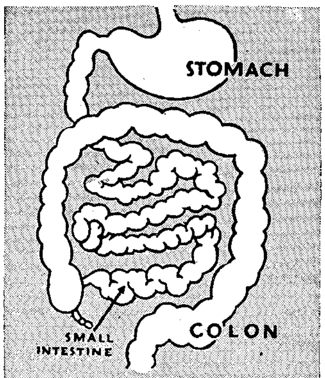
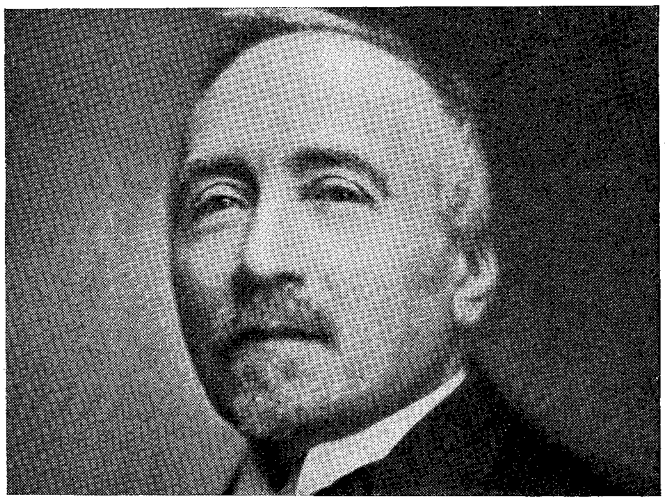


(Diagram above from "Troubles We Don't Talk About," by Dr. J. F. Montague; J. B. Lippincott Co., Phila., Pa., Publishers.)

(RIGHT)
DR. GEORGES ROSENTHAL, doctor of the schools of Paris, says, "Yeast is the policeman of the intestines. It reduces harmful poisons. It regulates digestion. It is a classic remedy for boils."

(LEFT)
"The digestive tract," says Dr. Rosenthal, "is a veritable laboratory of poisons. Fresh yeast checks these dangerous poisons." Don't depend on habit-forming drugs and pills. Keep this important tract clean, active and healthy with fresh Fleischmann's Yeast.



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BEASTS ▾ BIRDS ▾ AND ▾ TREES

Photographs by courtesy of *The Sportsman* (Boston)

WHEN THERE WERE STILL SEVEN SURVIVORS OF A DYING SPECIES—NOW THERE IS ONLY ONE

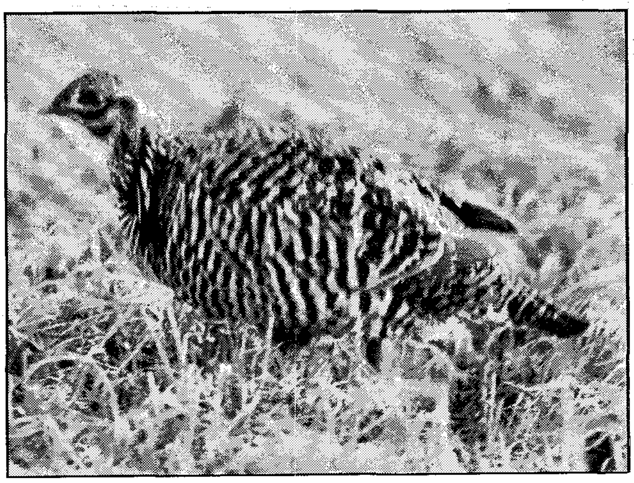
This photograph was taken in 1926 on the Green Farm, Martha's Vineyard, where efforts were made to save the heath hen from extinction.

THE LAST HEATH HEN ABOUT TO JOIN THE DODO

THE LONE MALE BIRD was a pathetic figure. There were no rivals to challenge him to a fight, no companions to share his joys and sorrows. He did not boom as his breed had always done in the spring, making their peculiar, resonant courting call. On the "booming" field there were no female birds to inspire him. But one morning his loneliness became too great, we learn, reading a letter from Dr. Alfred O. Gross, of Bowdoin College, published in connection with an article by him in *The Sportsman*, Boston. The lonely bird flew to the top of a scrub oak-tree, a vantage point where every creature in the vicinity could see him. He erected his tail, threw forward his pinnate feathers, spread his primaries against his body and inflated the striking orange sacs in either side of his neck. Then he boomed again and again. But it was no use. There were no fellow heath hens to admire or to challenge him. It was the very last heath hen in the world, we are told—a male, despite the feminine character of the breed name—who thus pitifully tried to recreate for himself the days before he was solitary. Year after year the numbers of these grouselike fowl have grown smaller and smaller in their last home, the island of Martha's Vineyard, off Massachusetts. Human friends of the birds have looked on, powerless to avert the threatened and now apparently certain extinction. The heath hen is going to join the fabled dodo and great auk. But never, says Dr. Gross, who observed and photographed the last bird, and gives us the description of his futile booming in *The Sportsman*, has the passing of a bird been so earnestly watched down to the last individual. Massachusetts, we learn, has spent large sums of money to preserve the breed, and the New York *Sun* remarks that:

> When the spirit of the last representative of the species joins those of his fellows he will have the satisfaction of reporting that of the many races that have been subjected to the process of extinction since time began its course, none has been so sympathetically attended in the period of its decrepitude as has the heath hen.

And the New York *Herald Tribune* reminds us:



THE LAST OF HIS RACE—PHOTOGRAPHED THIS YEAR

In vain this lone one "booms" for a mate—there is none to answer.

> The last dodo and the last great auk died unseen, the last passenger pigeon died in a cage in Cincinnati. But the last heath hen lived to drum out his signal unheard by any living hen, and by a rare coincidence men were there with a motion-picture camera to record it. And fortunately there is an editor on the Vineyard alert to the heroic traditions of his island. "Every effort is to be made to keep track of the last heath hen," says the Vineyard *Gazette*, "and when word comes, if it does, that the bird is dead, we charge ourselves to give him an obituary worthy of his epic and heroic end."

The history of the heath hen and its present losing struggle to survive in a civilization to which it is not adapted is of absorbing interest to all students of outdoor life, and especially to ornithologists, bird-lovers, and sportsmen the world over, says Dr. Gross in his *Sportsman* article, which runs on:

> When the early colonists came to our shores the heath hen was abundant in favorable places all along the Atlantic seaboard from Maine to the Carolinas. Indeed, the bird was so frequently used as food by the households of the Massachusetts Colony that servants stipulated with their employers "not to have heath hen brought to table oftener than a few times in the week." Of the game birds plentiful in those days the heath hen was most readily obtained. Because of its direct, laborious flight it was easily shot, and its habit of massing in flocks in the open fields and grasslands made it a favorite victim of the pot-hunter and the market-gunner. By the beginning of the nineteenth century the heath hen had become a rare bird except in a few isolated spots in New England, Long Island, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania. Before another seventy years had passed it had completely disappeared from the mainland, and then intrenched in its last stronghold on Martha's Vineyard. There, on the sandy scrub-oak plains in the central portion of the island, the heath hen has up to the present withstood the encroachments of civilization.
>
> The State of Massachusetts has expended over $70,000 to date, and conservation organizations have spent thousands more. Ornithologists and experts have offered their services, and many interested persons have contributed directly to promote every means of saving the species. In the past the birds have been transported to other seemingly favorable situations, as on Long Island, and attempts have been made to rear them

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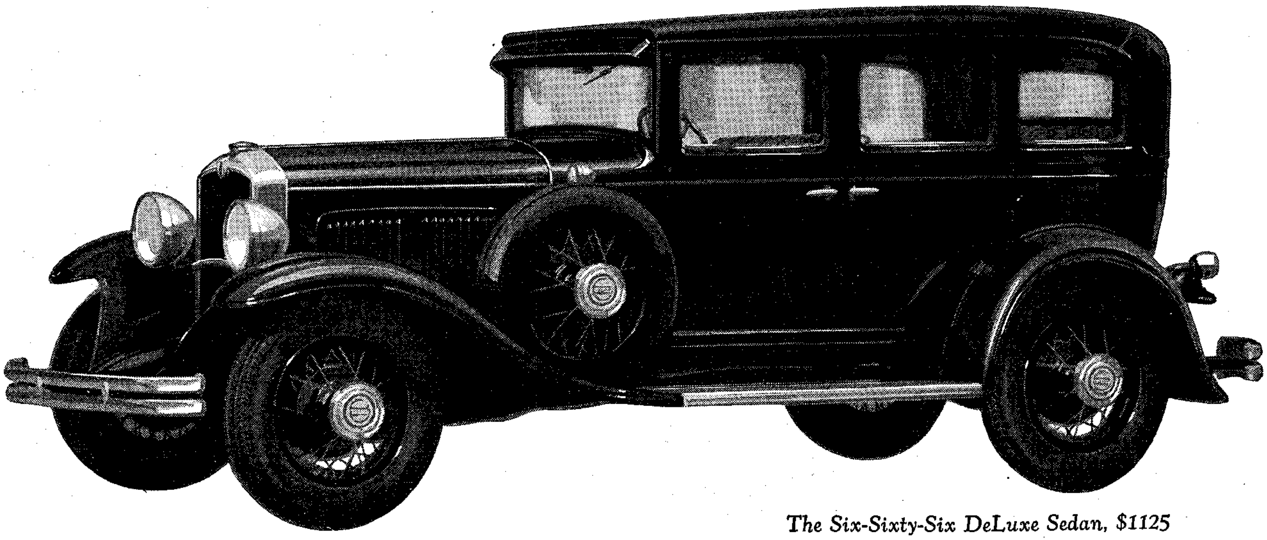

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OF ALL THE PLEASURE MAN ENJOYS PIPE SMOKING COSTS THE LEAST

BEASTS, BIRDS AND TREES
Continued

in captivity, but all of these efforts have resulted in failure.

The heath hen, or Eastern pinnated grouse, is a close relative of the prairie chicken, which still exists, but in constantly decreasing numbers, in restricted areas on the Middle Western prairies, we learn, reading on:

> Indeed, the earlier writers on American birds did not recognize a difference between these two forms, and it was not until 1885 that Mr. William Brewster, an eminent New England ornithologist, called our attention to the existence of two species of pinnated grouse. The common ancestors of these two races, in prehistoric times, were probably in continuous distribution from the Atlantic seaboard to the plains east of the Rocky Mountains. It was only after prolonged isolation that the birds of the West and of the East developed differences which to-day we recognize as geographical races.
>
> In 1890 Mr. Brewster estimated that there were two hundred heath hens then existing on Martha's Vineyard, but their numbers steadily declined in the years following, until in 1906 there were fewer than seventy-five birds. The following year witnessed one of the most notable steps taken in the interest of preserving the heath hen from extinction. It was the establishment of a reservation in the midst of the breeding range where the birds could be studied and protected by competent State wardens. The land for the reservation was purchased with the liberal contributions of public-spirited citizens who gave that the heath hen might be given a chance to live.
>
> As a direct result of the efficient protection afforded by the reservation the birds increased rapidly until the winter of 1915–16 when estimates as high as two thousand birds were made. At that time they could be seen in all parts of Martha's Vineyard except at Gay Head, the extreme western end of the island. This appeared to be a great triumph for those who had encouraged and fostered the reservation, but unfortunately it was short-lived. In spite of the unusual precautions to prevent the spread of fire, a conflagration broke out during a gale on May 12, 1916, which swept over the interior of the island, destroying the cover on more than twenty square miles right in the heart of the breeding area. In a few hours the fire undid the splendid work accomplished by nearly ten years of effort in conservation.

This catastrophe directly and indirectly was the beginning of the end of the heath hen, as we see:

> Nests were destroyed, the scrub-oak cover on which the birds relied for concealment and protection from predacious hawks and animals was gone. During the following winter an unprecedented flight of goshawks, the arch-enemy of game birds, appeared from the North to decimate further the few that remained. The next spring there were less than a hundred and fifty birds, and of these the great majority, unfortunately, were males. The efforts to protect the birds continued. In the next few years they seemed to rally, but it has since been proven that it was merely a

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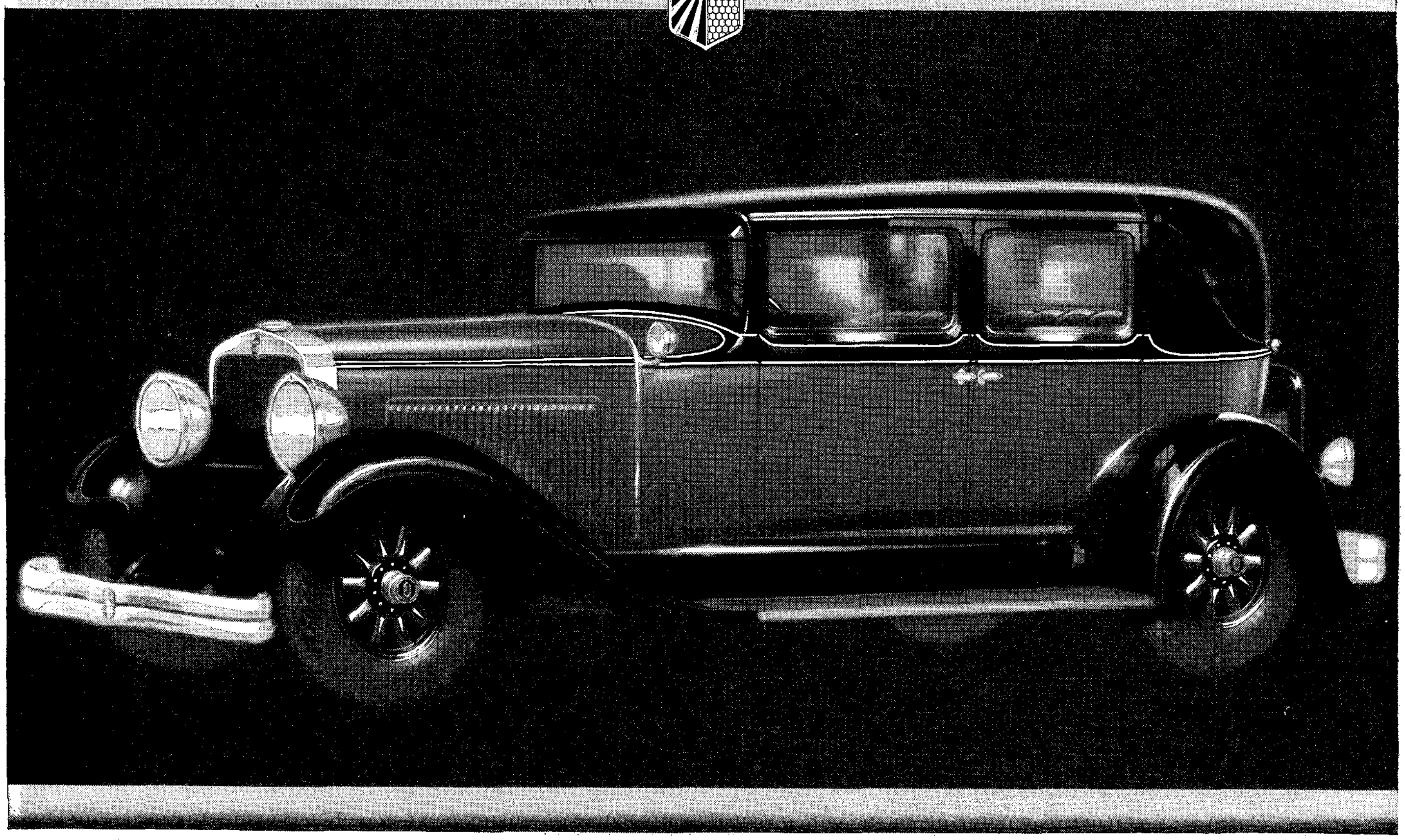

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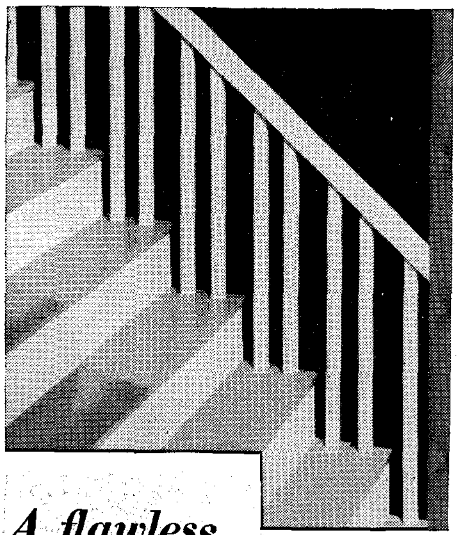

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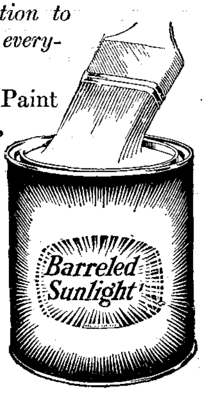

BEASTS, BIRDS AND TREES
Continued

> death gasp—the birds were already too far gone to overcome the surmounting odds of excessive interbreeding, declining sexual vigor, excess of males, and, worst of all, disease. In 1920 many birds were found dead or in a weak and helpless condition, a clear indication that disease was then exacting its toll. In spite of all that was done to control predacious birds and cats these other factors combined to defeat the objective. In cases where disease is important a too rigid control of natural enemies may prove a boomerang. Hawks and cats prey upon the weaker individuals, thus tending to eliminate the diseased and parasitized birds, a desirable condition for the species. These facts have not been overlooked in the protection of the heath hen.
>
> In April, 1923, a census of the birds revealed that there were twenty-eight individuals located in isolated groups within a radius of eight miles of the reservation. Such a census is made possible in the spring, since the birds appear on the open fields to feed and to go through their curious courtship antics. An important part of the courtship is the loud, booming call, a sound modified by inflated orange-colored sacs located on either side of the bird's neck. These sacs serve as resonators, which give the notes their tremendous carrying power. Under favorable conditions the heath-hen boom can be heard for a distance of two miles. These performances usually occur during the early morning hours following the first light of dawn, and again late in the afternoon, just before and immediately after sunset. The numbers counted at such times on several successive mornings during the height of the season have formed the basis of comparative estimates from year to year. Not only were the birds very low in numbers, as reported by the State Department, but practically all of them proved to be males—a disastrous condition in the case of any polygamous bird.

The birds continued to decrease in numbers, and by 1925 it was apparent that they had reached the lowest point in their history. But public efforts to save them did not cease. Quoting further:

> Altho the State was doing all that it could, it was failing to accomplish its purpose. In a final effort the Federation of the Bird Clubs of New England offered to raise $2,000 annually to support additional warden service. The State, assisted by the federation, continued its efforts. One of the results of this activity was the widespread interest that it created in the heath hen. Persons formerly indifferent, even on Martha's Vineyard, became ardent supporters of the bird. After two years of effort on the part of all concerned the birds continued to decrease. It was clearly evident that the cause was hopeless.
>
> The State, however, has continued the reservation and its superintendent, and has since added an additional warden to assist in law enforcement. The protection of the heath hen will be continued as long as there is a living individual left to represent the race, not because of any practical reasons, but for sentiment alone. The wardens to-day are making special efforts to locate every bird, and are constantly interviewing all persons who are in a position to know of the existence of any birds. Since January 1, 1929, only one heath hen has been accounted for, and that one frequents a garden patch on an isolated farm near West Tisbury, about four miles away from the reservation. A reward of $100 offered to any one who will locate three heath hens, including a female, in any part of the island has never been claimed, and it is reasonable to infer that the lone bird at West Tisbury is the sole survivor of his race.

HOW CLEVER BIRDS AND BEASTS FOOL THEIR ENEMIES

A LITTLE gray bird dropt at the feet of the men who were resting in the woods. Apparently it was ill, with both wings injured. With an exclamation of pity one of the men reached to pick it up, but the bird escaped, only to drop a few feet away. Again the man reached out to help it, and again the wily bird, a hedge-sparrow, escaped. The mystifying performance continued until, suddenly, we are told by Friedrich von Lucanus, writing on "Animal Actors" in *Deutsche Allgemeine Zeitung* (Berlin), the bird shot up into the air and flew away without any sign of being hurt. The clever hedge-sparrow, Herr Lucanus explains, had built its nest in a near-by tree, where it was bringing up its young, and as the humans unwittingly came close to it the mother bird performed its little comedy to lead them away. When it succeeded it dropt its masquerade and flew away. But the hedge-sparrow is not the only creature who acts this way when it believes its young are in danger, we learn, reading on:

> Other birds have similar tricks which they use for self-preservation. The bittern, when endangered, stretches its neck, head and body into a straight line, so that it looks like a twig or reed and thus escapes the attention of the attacker. The bark-colored goatsucker, fabled to suck animal milk because it loiters near cattle in order to catch insects, does not rest on twigs like ordinary birds, crosswise, but lengthwise. In this manner it appears to be part of the branch and thus escapes particular notice.
>
> When in danger, the hoopoe throws itself flat upon the ground, spreading out its tail and wings, both banded with black and white. It then has the appearance of some colored bit of cloth rather than a living bird. The stone owl, or sawwhet, when frightened, incessantly moves its head up and down. Living in holes of trees, as it does, a robber at night is frightened to see two flaming balls of fire, the eyes of the owl, bob up and down, and is frightened away. Birds of the woodpecker family act quite like the hoopoe. They not only throw themselves flat on the ground but move their long necks in snake-like rhythm. By doing this, the bird actually resembles a snake and so deceives its pursuer.
>
> Among the amphibia and crawling animals, we also find clever actors. In the tropics there are frogs capable of distending their stomachs into great balls, which frightens frog-eating animals away. Like this particular species of frog, there is a fish known as the swellfish, or common puffer, which lives near the coast or in rivers of warm zones. In case of danger, puffers blow themselves into enormous

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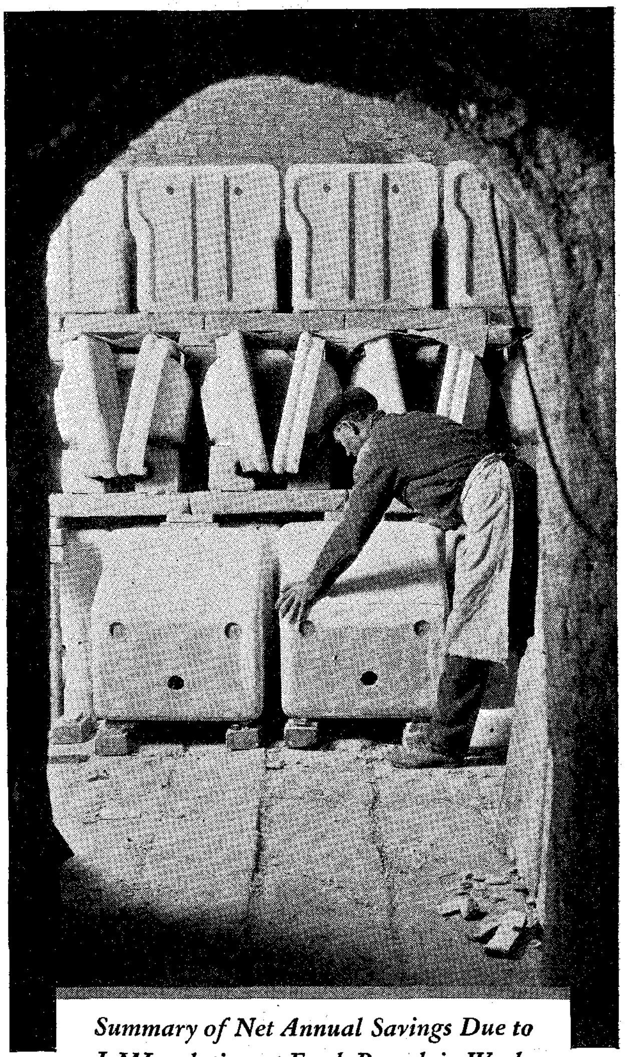
Stacking porcelain plumbing fixtures for firing in J-M Insulated Kiln at Fords Porcelain Works.



Summary of Net Annual Savings Due to J-M Insulation at Fords Porcelain Works

Total annual fuel-oil savings per kiln	$363.00
Annual charges for the insulation	64.89
Net annual savings per kiln	298.11
Investment in the insulation	412.70
Net annual return on the investment —72%	
Investment is entirely paid for in about 16½ months	
Net annual savings on 6 kilns (Insulated on arches and bases with Sil-O-Cel Brick)	$1,788.66

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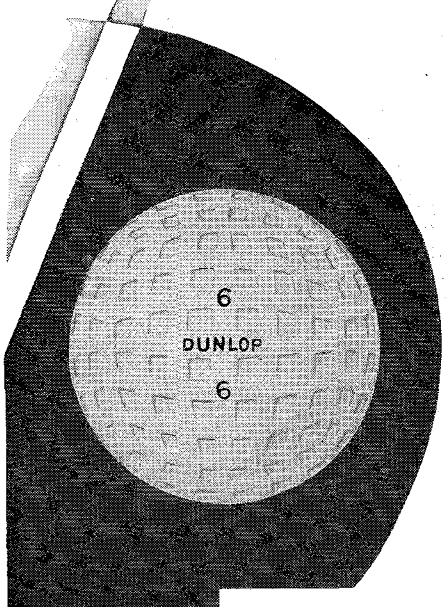
IT COSTS SO LITTLE MORE TO PLAY THE *BEST*...

THE IMPORTED "BLACK"

DUNLOP



meshed or dimpled marked
ONE DOLLAR

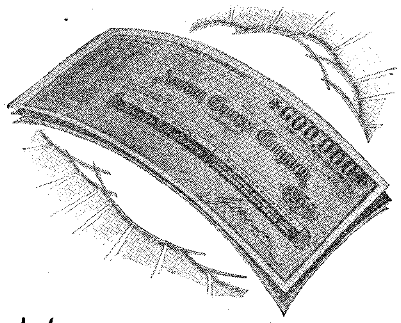
BEASTS, BIRDS AND TREES
Continued

balls, rise to the surface and float on their backs. An enemy may snap in vain at the prey. The sea-urchin possesses similar propensities, but it is particularly guarded by being covered with spines or quills. Like the porcupine, the sea-urchin can entirely surround and protect itself by means of the erect quills.

Many animals are especially equipped in order to disguise themselves. In Australia, the wonderland of animals, where egg-laying mammals are still to be found, there is a lizard called the collar lizard. It has a broad collar made of skin which is brightly colored in a mosaic pattern of orange, red, blue, and brown. When at rest, the collar is close to the body, but in time of danger, the lizard rears up its collar like an umbrella, at the same time standing up on its hind legs. This presents a fearsome sight to its opponent, which usually runs away. Employing the same tricks as this type of lizard is a bird whose habitat is South America, the so-called fan parrot. At the back of its head it has a fan-shaped arrangement made of long, red feathers tipped with opal blue. When it is excited or angry, these feathers stand up straight, giving the bird a frightful appearance.

The orange-speckled toad also makes use of its color for protective purposes, we learn as we read on:

> In time of danger it bends its neck and head backwards, at the same time crossing its front feet on its back. By doing this, the bright expanse of orange color, as well as the color of its feet, is exposed to view. The sudden change from a drab brown to this bright hue completely disguises the animal.
>
> Equally interesting is the ink or cuttle-fish. When pursued it ejects an inky fluid, brownish black in color, which completely surrounds the fish like a fog and hides it from sight. The secretion of the cuttle-fish plays an important rôle in painting, making the pigment known as sepia. The name cuttle-fish is poorly chosen, for this unusual animal is not a fish at all. It belongs to the mollusk family. It has a deprest sac-like body, an enormous head, and eight to ten sucker-bearing arms. The arms are used for walking and in seizing prey. There is another species of cuttle-fish which lives in the ocean. In the dark waters the dark brown secretion would lose its significance. There, the fish are equipped with a "lighting" organ which serves for purposes of recognition as well as communication. In this case, the protective apparatus is adjusted to its environment. Instead of the dark, inky fluid it ejects a greenish, phosphorescent liquid which spreads out into little bubbles. The opponent follows these light bubbles thinking that here, as in the case of other deep-sea fish, they emanate from the animal itself. In the meantime, the cuttle-fish has withdrawn to safety.
>
> The star actors in the animal world are insects. Many of them, particularly certain bugs, have the habit of dropping from leaves and trees in moments of danger. Landing on the ground, they remain absolutely motionless. Falling into the grass, or among dead leaves, they are practically safe. In Africa there is a peculiar grasshopper known as the "devil's flower." It is really a wolf in sheep's clothing. This



Money Protection *for your Summer Play-days*

Preparing for your vacation or auto trip? Engine in tune? Tires in good shape? How about the money that must be taken along? How about funds for emergencies? Your money needs protection—as much as your car does. Carrying cash is dangerous. Personal checks are not readily accepted where you are unknown. Loose bills can be mislaid or pilfered, and if you *lose* your bankroll, what chance have you of recovering it?

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green insect has two long feelers which expand at the end like petals and are colored lavender and white. With its feelers extended, it patiently sits on plants and leaves, waiting for flies and butterflies. Alas for the poor insect that expects to sip nectar from this flower, for it is immediately caught up and devoured. Another insect of a similar type is found in the region of the Orange River. It has white wings edged with pink, giving it very much the appearance of a morning-glory. Waiting for its prey, with wings extended, it gently rocks its body to and fro whenever an insect approaches, exactly like a flower fanned in the wind.

Without a doubt, all of these actions are purely instinctive. This can best be proven by examples of animals deprived of their parents at a very early age, and reared in perfect isolation. They will, nevertheless, demonstrate all of the instinctive actions which they need for their own benefit. I reared a young tree hawk, which I had acquired when it was but a few days old. It is a known fact that the hawk always strikes its prey while in flight. My bird acted exactly the same way without the least bit of instruction. The hawk had only been fed bits of meat out of my hand. When first let loose, it struck down a gold-hammer which had escaped from its cage. Seeing the bird in flight immediately set the instinct of the hawk into play. The typical manner of securing its food was born in the bird, and it needed no example to teach it to act accordingly. I could give similar examples of other birds. Even the technique of nest-building is instinctive.

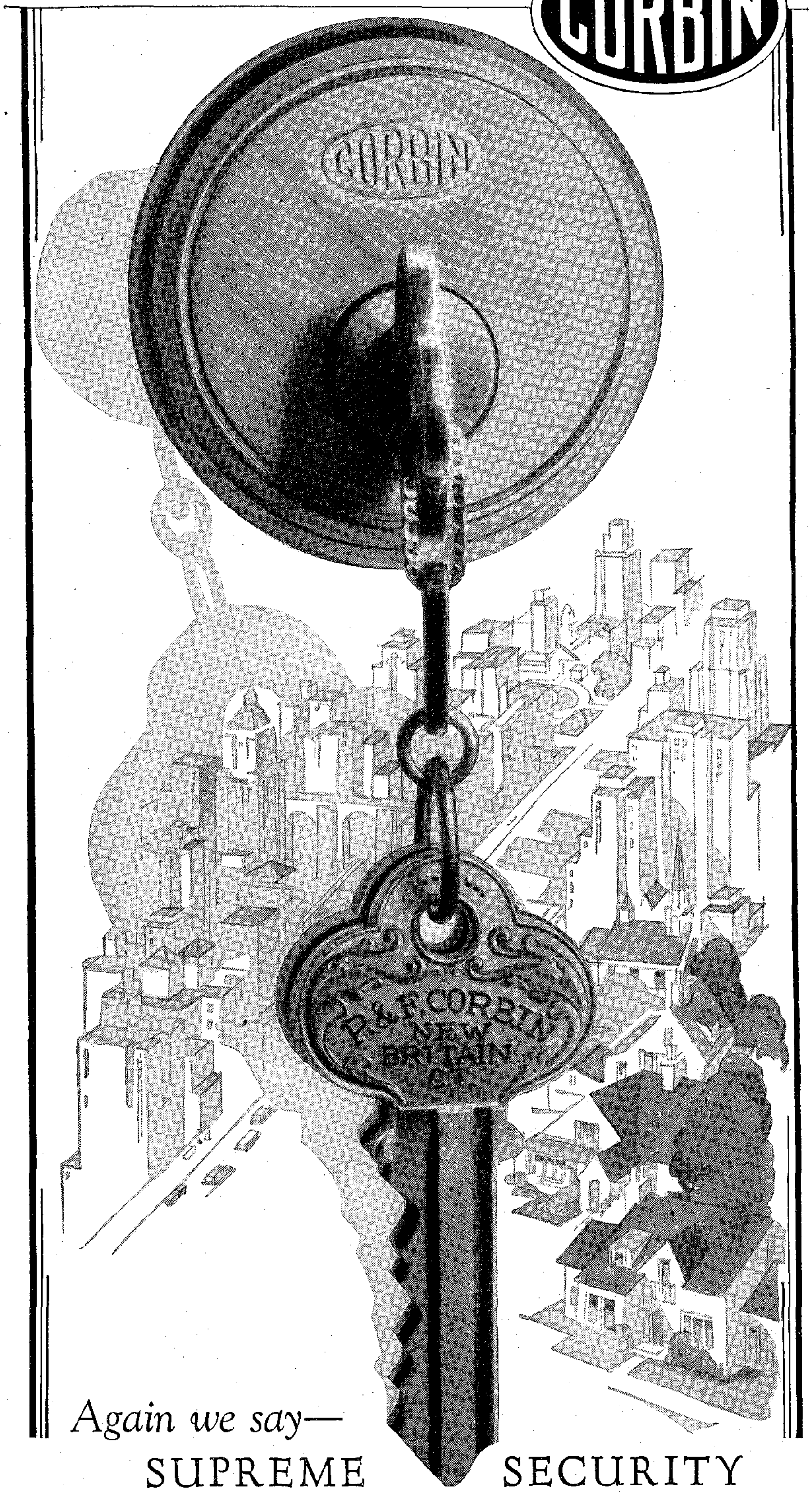
TREES THE "RAIL-SPLITTER" DID NOT SPLIT

TOURISTS destroyed our first Lincoln memorial. The cedar tree planted on the Lincoln farm in Spencer County, Indiana, in memory of our Civil War President, was stript of its branches by souvenir-hunting visitors, Louis A. Warren tells us in *American Forests and Forest Life*. Finally, the living green monument was cut down and made into more souvenirs. But other trees still standing were connected with Lincoln, particularly in the vicinity of his Kentucky and Indiana homes, we learn, one that shaded the cabin where he was born and one under which he read Æsop's fables and ciphered on a board. Trees are "appropriate memorials of Lincoln, as the formative years of his life were spent in the woods," says Mr. Warren, telling us that Kentucky and Indiana are active in the preservation and improvement of their Lincoln sites, and advancing into a discussion of trees and the "Rail-Splitter":

> His companionship with the trees is attested by the fact that it was his title, "The Rail-Splitter," which helped to carry him to the White House in the campaign of 1860.
>
> Lincoln, while President, told a visitor to Washington that he could remember but two landmarks in Kentucky, the State of his birth, when he left there at seven years of age. One was an old stone house, and the other "a great tree somewhere on Nolin River." There are a few residents of that region to-day who remember hearing of a

Good Buildings Deserve Good Hardware

CORBIN



Again we say—

SUPREME SECURITY

TO fasten and secure doors. To keep out those not entitled to enter. That is what locks are meant to do.

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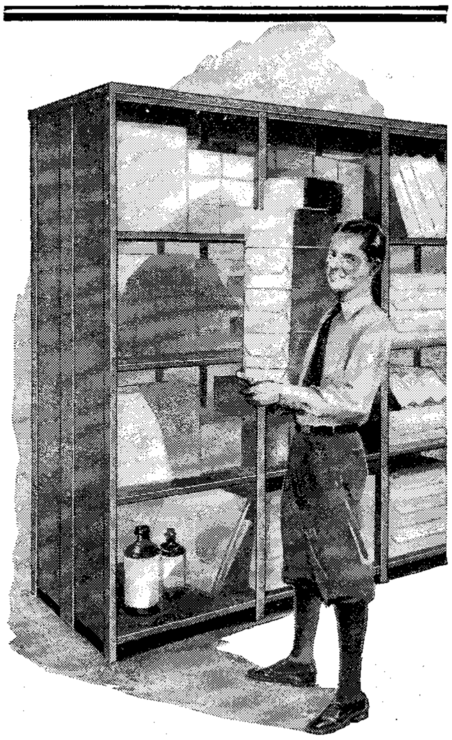

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BEASTS, BIRDS AND TREES
Continued

famous old tree on Nolin River near Buffalo, but it has been down so long its location has been forgotten. Just recently, however, some authentic information about this tree has come to light. Dennis Hanks, the boyhood associate of Lincoln, wrote to one of his relatives in Kentucky on March 25, 1866, and among his many inquiries was this one: "Is the old Lunderner poplar a-standing yet? I was born within thirty steps of that tree in the old peach orchard." This is undoubtedly the tree which Lincoln remembered and it has not been difficult to locate the place where it stood. It was near the old mill site at Buffalo, on one of the branches of Nolin River. It is difficult to imagine the enormous growth which these old trees achieved. In a copy of the *Western Sun*, published at Vincennes, Indiana, on July 28, 1828, a news item described one of these monsters: "Opposite the mouth of Salt River, in Harrison County, and on the land of Mr. Brasier, stands a sycamore tree which I measured on May 28, 1828. Present at measurement were Thanslay Rucker, James S. Prather and S. E. Crutchfield, gentlemen of intelligence and citizens of Louisville. The circumference one foot above base was sixty-five feet, with a hollow eighteen feet in diameter at the base. It was fifty feet high with top blown out." This article was signed by James Pickett. At this time Abraham Lincoln was working on the Ohio River, at the mouth of Anderson Creek, down the river a few miles from the mouth of Salt River. He probably saw this immense old sycamore which rivaled the Lunderner Poplar.

The old Lincoln Oak on the Rock Spring Farm, Lincoln's birthplace in Kentucky, is the only tree now living which looked down upon the nativity of the Civil War President. It is our most treasured living memorial of him. The tree is in a perfect state of preservation and one seldom sees a finer specimen of this age. The trunk has a circumference of nearly sixteen feet at a point six feet above the ground. The branches form a perfect canopy with a spread of more than one hundred feet. With proper protection this memorial should be good for at least another century.

As early as 1805 the tree had been marked as the beginning corner of the three hundred acre tract which David Vance bought from Richard Mather. This was the piece of land which came into the possession of Thomas Lincoln, father of the President, on December 12, 1808. This tree was made the beginning corner of four other farm surveys, and it bore the two initials "D. V." In 1827 the tree was set apart from its contemporaries as described in a survey of that year: "To begin at a noted white oak D. V. Vance's Corner." Altho the parents of Lincoln moved away from this farm when Abraham was but two years of age, it was under the shade of this tree, close by the cabin, where Abraham spent his first play days.

When Thomas Lincoln went to Indiana for the purpose of locating a claim, he "gathered a pile of brush at the foot of another oak tree there, which was to show possession." This tree has stood through all the years, and, we read:

> It stands to-day at the southwest corner of section thirty-two, in township four, and

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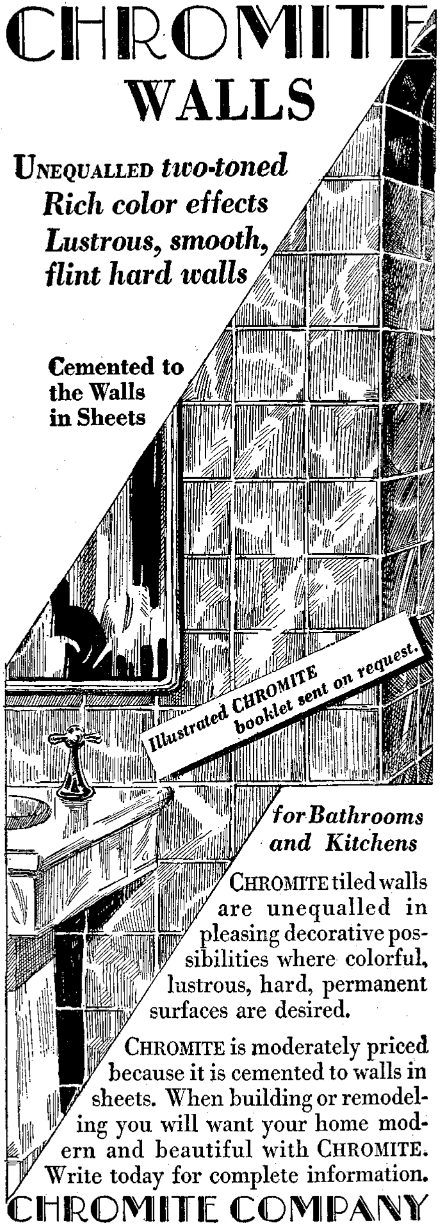

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range five, marking the piece of ground occupied by the Lincolns for fourteen years. Thomas Lincoln built his cabin facing this tree and the old corner oak in Kentucky must have been brought to mind many times while looking upon this new landmark. If it were not for other trees, in Spencer County more closely associated with Lincoln, this old oak would rival the corner oak in Kentucky.

Not far from the cabin site, and much more significant than the memorial cedar, which once stood close by it, is a magnificent elm. If the trees were "God's first temples," they were also God's first schoolhouses. Under the shade of this old tree Lincoln could have been seen on many occasions, reading Æsop's Fables or working out a problem in arithmetic, on the smooth surface of wood which he had prepared for the purpose. The Indiana Lincoln Union, which is sponsoring a plan to reclaim the old home, consider this tree one of the most historic of the living Lincoln memorials.

Mr. Frederick Law Olmsted of Brookline, Massachusetts, has done much preliminary work in planning the recreation of the native forest and underbrush that surrounded the Indiana home of the Lincolns. The beautiful grove, which covers the hill where the President's mother is buried, is included in the park project. It will not be difficult to ascertain the kind of timber which flourished in Spencer County, Indiana, as early as 1816, for the report of a committee sent into the Lincoln country in Southern Indiana in 1814, states in part:

"The property is covered with heavy timber comprising oaks, beeches, ash, three kinds of nut trees three to four feet in diameter, with trunks fifty to sixty feet high—splendid material for all kinds of cabinet work—gum trees, hackberry, sycamore, persimmons, wild cherries, apples, and plums; also wild grapes of enormous diameter and height, all of which later bear fruit. There are also a large number of maple and sugar trees, from which great quantities of brown sugar can be made; sassafras trees from two to three feet in diameter and a kind of poplar. These have a very solid wood, good for boards, while in the lowlands one finds very large cypresses good for articles made by the cooper."

When the objective of the group now sponsoring the Lincoln memorial is attained, we read, seventy acres of land will be available for development. Of the land the author says:

> The tract extends from the knoll where the cabin stood near the contemplated northern boundary to the knoll near the southern boundary, which contains the remains of Nancy Hanks Lincoln, and already in possession of the State. Thomas Lincoln's original holdings consisted of one hundred and eighty acres. He relinquished one-half of this tract after several years' possession, so that the present plans for acquiring seventy acres will give an area very much like the Lincoln farm. A beautiful memorial shrine will be erected near the burial spot of Lincoln's mother.
>
> There is a group of old cedars in Spencer County which also should be classed as living memorials of Abraham Lincoln. They mark the site of one of the early communities which greatly influenced Lincoln. Here at Jonesboro, Abraham Lincoln not only attended school but also clerked in a store. The cedars served as a protection for the schoolhouse and are about a century and a quarter old.

THIS MAP PROVES
that Nature played Favorites

1 *In* SOUTH AFRICA, *the finest blue-white diamonds are found*
2 *In* NORTHERN ITALY *is quarried flawless Carrara marble*
3 *From* EASTERN RUSSIA *comes Kubanka, the hardiest wheat in the world*
4 *In* ENGLAND *are found the finest porcelain clays*
5 *From this one district comes the finest of all crude oils* PURE PENNSYLVANIA

3
4
2
INDIAN OCEAN
1
5
ATLANTIC OCEAN

From this one district comes the finest of all crude oils—

PURE PENNSYLVANIA!

MOTHER NATURE did not endow all her creations with equal quality. Instead, she followed a system of "good-better-best"—she played favorites. That is why, of the world's diamond fields, the one in South Africa produces the most perfect gems. That is why, of all the crude oil fields, that in western New York, western Pennsylvania, West Virginia and southeastern Ohio produces the finest of all crude oils—Pennsylvania Grade Crude!

Mother Nature made this one crude of finer materials—unsullied by tar, asphalt and sulphur compounds. She endowed it with a degree of oiliness unlike any other crude.

You might expect then that finished oils made from this crude would be superior in quality. And they are! Given proper refining, Pennsylvania Grade Crude yields the world's finest lubricants. Used in automobile, airplane, tractor or motor boat engine, in locomotive, turbine or stationary machinery—these lubricants give better service, longer service.

For they do not break down under sustained heat—they stand up! In an automobile motor, they give, under normal conditions, at least 1000 miles of super-lubrication to a filling. They effect a better piston seal, give greater power, reduce dilution, minimize gasoline consumption, insure longer life for your motor.

The emblem shown below appears on many different brands of oil, along with the maker's individual brand or trade mark.

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This emblem guarantees the quality of the crude oil—the maker's individual brand guarantees the quality of the finished product

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OUR NEW MONEY

AFTER THIS MONTH what we call "the long green" won't be so long, but it will last longer; for the Government will begin to issue, after months of preparation, the new paper money, smaller, tougher, and printed in fewer designs. But during the weeks just ahead, several press writers point out, we are going to handle more dirty money than ever before, because no new greenbacks of the old size will be put out to replace old ones, and those left in circulation are likely to become very ragged and disheveled before the new small-size bills are available next month. A curious fact, as Uthai Vincent Wilcox points out in *The Farm Journal* (Philadelphia), is that the automobile is largely responsible for the new money, for it helped to compel the issue of something stronger than the money we have been using; "our carbon-monoxid buggies and trucks and straight eights have increased the mortality of currency fourfold." Or, as the same writer puts it in *The Keystone Motorist* (Philadelphia), what with the oil and grease and dust and repeated creasings and foldings, "a new bill grows old faster than a maiden lady on an all-night party."

This is one of the reasons why the new paper money, smaller in size, requiring less paper and ink, tougher, and requiring less folding, will save the Government some $2,000,000 a year, says J. C. Royle in a Consolidated Press dispatch:

> Ten times that amount would be saved if the public could be induced to refrain from crumpling the bills. This is the main cause of wear. Once the crisp freshness of a bill is gone, deterioration is rapid. It is due to the fact that the Bank of England notes are of such a size and shape that there is little inducement to crumple them that they last longer than American currency, altho they are printed on much lighter paper.
>
> Creasing the paper is almost as disastrous as crumpling it. The dirt lodges in the creases, and the minute particles of sand and other hard substances find a chance to grind through the outer surface of the bills.
>
> Mechanics and garage men are the hardest on currency. Not only do they crease or crumple bills, but they do it with hands covered with oil or grease or gasoline. With such a coating, the dust and grime which wear through the glaze finds a firm foothold. It is estimated that the popularity of the automobile, with one car to every five inhabitants, has shortened the life of all paper currency materially. Printers and the ink they smear unconsciously over their money also are hard on bills, and so are news dealers and other trades which involve the making of change rapidly.

EXACT SIZE OF OLD MONEY

EXACT SIZE OF NEW MONEY

THE NEW PAPER MONEY

The outer rectangle is the exact size of the paper money now in use, 7½ x 3¼ in.

The inner rectangle is the exact size of the new money to be issued in July, 6 5-16 x 2 11-16 in.

PICTORIAL SCHEME FOR THE NEW MONEY

Denomination	*Portrait on face*	*Embellishment on back*
$1	Washington	Ornate "One"
$2	Jefferson	Monticello
$5	Lincoln	Lincoln Memorial
$10	Hamilton	United States Treasury
$20	Jackson	White House
$50	Grant	United States Capitol
$100	Franklin	Independence Hall
$500	McKinley	Ornate "Five Hundred"
$1,000	Cleveland	Ornate "One Thousand"
$5,000	Madison	Ornate "Five Thousand"
$10,000	Chase	Ornate "Ten Thousand"

COLOR SCHEME

Back printed in green, face printed in black, and Treasury seals and serial numbers printed in the following colors:

Silver certificates	Blue
United States notes	Red
Gold certificates	Yellow
Federal Reserve notes	Green
National bank notes	Brown

The new money will save the Government $2,000,000 a year.

We will use up only 1,000 tons of paper money a year instead of 1,500.

The existing dollar bill can be folded 2,000 times before breaking; the new one can be folded 4,000 times.

The first new money will be issued on July 10.

The old money is expected to be out of circulation by November 1.

The new money is being printed at the rate of six tons every twenty-four hours.

> The dollar bills, of course, get the most wear and last the shortest time. There will be far more dollar bills issued than those of any other denomination, especially at the start in July.
>
> The life of a ten-dollar bill is about ten times the life of the dollar denomination, while the twenty-dollar bills last 50 per cent. longer than the tens.
>
> The bank-tellers are already familiarizing themselves with the appearance, size, feel and texture of the new currency, and the counterfeiter who counts on being able to slip imitations of the new bills into circulation is due for an unpleasant surprize. The purse and note-case manufacturers are already putting new pocket-books adapted to the new sizes on the market, with a square of paper inclosed which is the exact size of the bills.

July 10 has been set by the Treasury Department as the date for the first issue of the new small-size currency. To quote a statement from the Treasury Department:

> After the initial issue of new small-size currency the procedure now in effect for supplying the paper currency requirements of the county will, in general, be followed, and in making payments of currency, the Treasurer of the United States and the Federal Reserve Banks and branches will pay out old-size currency fit for further circulation concurrently with new small-size currency. Replacement of the outstanding old-size currency with the small-size currency, accordingly, will be a gradual process and, except for the initial issue, will largely be governed by the redemption of old-size currency unfit for further circulation.
>
> The first issues of the new small-size currency will include all kinds except National bank notes, and all denominations from $1 to $20. Small-size gold certificates and Federal reserve notes in denominations above $20 will be issued at a later date. Small-size National bank notes will be printed and issued in order of charter numbers, beginning about July 15, 1929.
>
> The new size for the paper currency is 6 5-16x2 11-16 inches. The principle of denominational designs has been strictly followed.
>
> The back designs are uniform for each denomination, irrespective of kind. The face designs, likewise, are characteristic for each denomination as regards the important protective features, with only sufficient variation in detail to indicate the kind.
>
> Five kinds of paper currency are now issued—United States

notes, silver certificates, gold certificates, Federal reserve notes, and National bank notes. The new designs will be applied to all issuable denominations of all these kinds.

For the reduced-size currency a new type of distinctive paper has been adopted. The paper basically is of the type developed during the past few years with a higher folding endurance, particularly in the cross direction, than the paper formerly in use.

And so the Government is working night and day making our new money. "Each twenty-four hours it is producing and shipping six tons of crisp new bills," writes William Atherton DuPuy for the Ullman Feature Service—"the biggest job in money manufacture the world has ever known." The comparative sizes of the two kinds of money are indicated on the opposite page. The new money looks lighter with less of the white surface covered with printing.

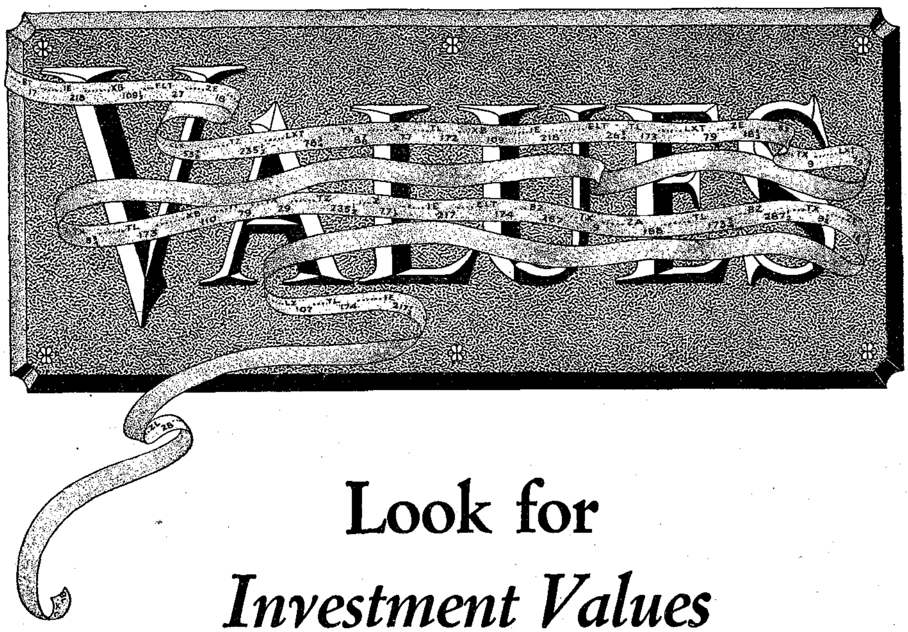
There seems to be no scientific reason for the size or the designs on our present money. In Mr. DuPuy's words, "the old paper is a Topsy that 'just growed.'" The Treasury Department and the Bureau of Standards have been studying the problem of better paper money for a long time. When new paper money was made for the Philippines, it was made of a small size to avoid confusion, and for convenience it was made so that the standard steel plate used in printing would produce twelve Philippine notes or eight United States bills. With this before them the Treasury proceeded to make tests:

Money-counters of the Federal Reserve banks, for instance, were asked to handle dummy money of the smaller size. They reported that it was more convenient. It fits better into the palm, for one thing, and did not cramp the hand while being counted. Members of the general public may rarely get hand-cramp from counting money, but it is done in the banks. The smaller money would fit without folding into an ordinary envelop. A pocket-folder for carrying money need not be a folder at all. When carried loose in the pocket, the bills would be folded less, and so would not wear out so fast. They would occupy less space in tills and bank vaults. The banks were in favor of them.

The Bureau of Engraving and Printing favored them because their manufacture would be easier. Every time a press struck, it would print twelve notes where it had printed eight before. The job of printing the money would be decreased by one-third. Obviously, then, it would cost less money to make money. There would be economy in production.

While they were about it, too, the officials decided to simplify and standardize. Many of the old pictures will disappear; there will be no more hunchback buffalos or obscure statesmen. All the money will be the same color, black on the face and green on the back. All bills of a given denomination will have the same picture on the face. So, continues Mr. DuPuy, there will be fewer designs to print, about a dozen models where there were formerly thirty-nine.

It will be months before we are fully used to the change, and, reflects the editor



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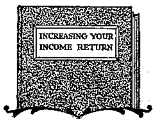

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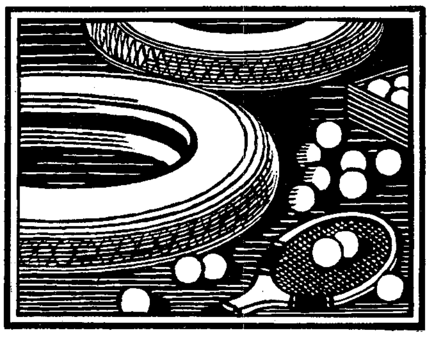

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INVESTMENTS AND FINANCE
Continued

of the Chicago *Journal of Commerce*, the change in money compels other changes

All sorts of business devices and usages have been based on the size of the old currency; and it has been necessary to give a long period of warning so that these devices and usages might be altered. Millions of dollars have been spent for the production of bill-folds of a certain size; the manufacturers have had to be given time to dispose of their old stock and produce bill-folds suitable to the new denominations. Cash registers have compartments to fit the sizes of currency. Some of the cash-carrying devices that whiz over your head in the stores are flat boxes, large enough to hold the old currency. Banks have all manner of receptacles fitted to the currency-sizes that have long prevailed. Thus it is clear that numerous adjustments will have to be made to conform with the new size.

NEGLECTING THE "SUMMER SANTA CLAUS"

OUR retail stores know how to make the most of the Christmas Santa Claus in the way of building up an extremely profitable holiday trade, but they are quite neglecting what the editor of *The Retail Ledger* (Philadelphia) calls an even greater opportunity—the "summer Santa Claus." What is meant is the special buying at the outset of the summer season, which is becoming greater and greater every year and of which this editor believes retailers fail to take advantage. Thousands of people are stretching the old two weeks' vacation into a month, or two, or three, spent away from home by families or individuals And, "with its characteristic prodigality," the American public has made up its mind to enjoy the delights of summer "thoroughly regardless of expense." We all know how the railroads, hotels, resorts, travel agencies, newspapers, and magazines with their "travel sections" and banks with their special travel accounts are capitalizing "this tendency to loosen the purse-strings, scatter money broadcast in a typical holiday mood." But the strange thing is that the stores, where a considerable part of this money could be spent, "have contented themselves with routine announcements of 'summer specials,' 'reduced prices on clothing, August furniture and fur sales, and the like, making little effort to insure the visit of the 'summer Santa Claus' with his bag of gold fully as large as that which he carries at Christmas time."

The editor of *The Retail Ledger* becomes more specific in his advice:

> The selection of the types of merchandise suitable for emphasis in connection with summer vacations is far less limited than it is even at Christmas, for clothing, shoes, millinery, men's hats, luggage and cap supplies do not ordinarily bulk large in the average December gift budget, but

are matters of prime importance to any one who wishes to secure the full benefit from a summer vacation. The number of those who give wardrobe trunks, suitcases, overnight bags, and the other luxuries of modern luggage on Christmas morning is not large, but the market for these in June, July and August is limited only by the resources of the stores which handle them.

The possibilities of sales in connection with the great American habit of summer vacationing are by no means confined to these lines, for the opportunity to share in the benefits extended by the summer Santa Claus is presented to every type of store, practically without exception.

Furniture stores would seem to have little to offer to those who are going away for the summer, but it should be remembered that those who are not away at any given time are the best possible prospects for such articles as wicker furniture, summer rugs, cool draperies, and other things with which to make the heated season seem a little less torrid, regardless of whether the home is in the city or the country.

The hardware store or department can offer electric fans, electric refrigerators, washing-machines, radios, and labor-saving equipment for the kitchen, while men's and women's specialty stores have yet to realize anything like the full value of their chance to provide proper apparel for the vacationists. Even the grocer and the druggist have real opportunities in connection with foods adapted to hot-weather use at home (or supplies for the summer camp) and the proper outfits of sunburn remedies, first-aid kits and the like, to say nothing of cameras, films, stationery, etc.

CLOTHES AND PROSPERITY

"BUSINESS cycles show their effects in what the country wears," remarks a writer on the editorial page of the New York *Times*, who points out that "in times of depression coats can not be excused from duty because the cuffs and pockets are worn smooth; and dresses must be cleaned, dyed, and made over instead of being thrown aside." In the war-time boom, we are reminded, "silk shirts had a great vogue with laboring men, and women's silk stockings established themselves as a necessity." But the strange thing is that our present period of activity and prosperity in this respect "doesn't seem to run exactly according to schedule." For—

> According to the advance figures issued by the United States Census of Manufactures, women have been extravagantly buying new-fashioned clothes, according to precedent, but men have been cannily saving. The 1927 output of women's and girls' clothing in New York City showed an increase of $137,000,000 over 1925. For men's and boys' clothing there was a decrease of $19,000,000 for the same period, exclusive of work clothing.
>
> It may be that the women of New York should be urged to curb their expenditures, give up frills and furbelows, and follow the example of the economical men. On the other hand, it might be well to warn the men that unless they give up their pinch-penny habits in the matter of dress, and spend a little more money, they can not expect prosperity to continue.

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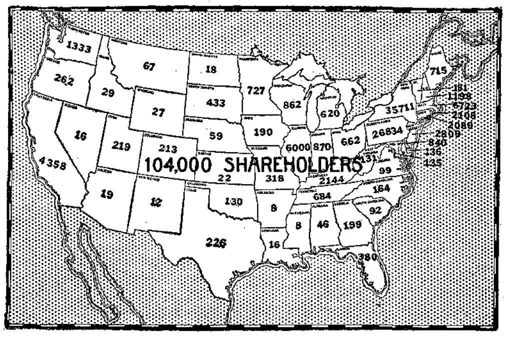

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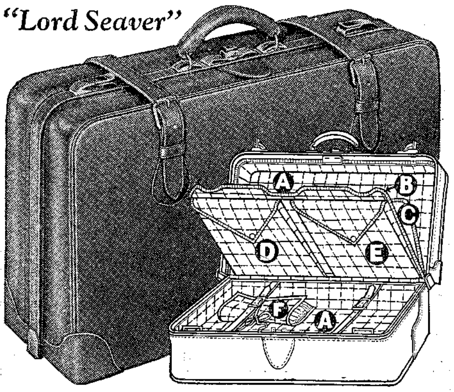

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CURRENT EVENTS

FOREIGN

June 5.—In a letter from Cardinal Gasparri, Papal Secretary of State, Pope Pius takes Premier Mussolini to task for some of his recent utterances, and says that the concordat which regulates the exact status of the Church in Italy must be considered an integral part of the treaty of conciliation.

June 6.—Prime Minister MacDonald announces that the Labor Government has begun grappling with the unemployment problem, in conformity with his preelection promise, and that the work will be under the supervision of J. H. Thomas, head of the Railway Men's Union.

The eruptions of Mount Vesuvius cease, after destroying about fifty buildings and devastating about a hundred acres.

The first chamber of the Swiss Council of State follows the second chamber in ratifying the Briand-Kellogg peace pact.

June 7.—Premier Mussolini and Cardinal Gasparri, Papal Secretary of State, exchange ratifications of the Lateran Treaty, thus ending the discord between Italy and the Papacy.

The delegates to the international reparations conference sign the debt agreement.

Prime Minister MacDonald announces the appointments to his Cabinet.

June 8.—Leon Trotzky, now in exile in Turkey, requests Prime Minister MacDonald to permit him to visit England "for urgent medical treatment and scientific work."

King Victor Emmanuel of Italy names Senator Count Caesare Maria de Vecchi, Minister of State, as Ambassador to the Vatican State.

June 9.—The Swedish plane, *Sverige*, in which Capt. Albin Ahrenberg and two companions are attempting to open a new air trade route between Europe and America, is forced to land at Skaptaros, on the south coast of Iceland, 200 miles east of Reykjavik, because of lack of gas. The flight started at Stockholm.

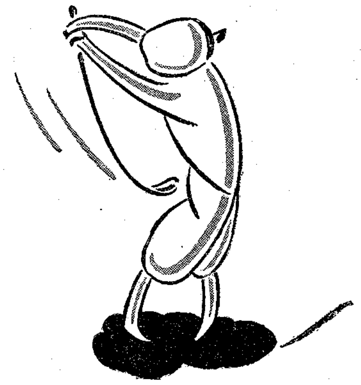
June 10.—The Netherlands Government orders a destroyer to the island of Curaçao in the Dutch West Indies, following invasion of Willemstadt, capital of Curaçao, by a band of Venezuelan revolutionaries, and the killing of five people.

Pope Pius promulgates the constitution of the State of the Vatican City, over which he now assumes complete temporal power.

June 11.—The Swedish seaplane *Sverige* arrives at Reykjavik.

Martial law is proclaimed in Willemstadt, Curaçao, Dutch West Indies, to guard against any repetition of the raid recently made by Venezuelan revolutionaries.

Count Julius Andrassy, former Foreign Minister of Austria-Hungary, who in 1918 requested of President Wilson an immediate armistice on all fronts, dies at his home in Budapest, Hungary. He was sixty-eight.



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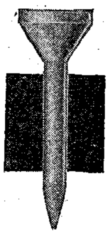

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DOMESTIC

June 5.—The Congressional conference committee on the farm-relief bill votes, 8 to 2, to eliminate the export debenture provision, favored by the Senate, but opposed by the House.

Sir Esme Howard, British Ambassador, it is made known, has informed his staff that from now on he will sign no more requests for shipments of alcoholic liquor.

June 6.—The House passes the census-reapportionment bill, 271 to 104, after eliminating the amendments against alien and disenfranchised citizens.

President Hoover sends a special message to Congress asking appointment of a joint Congressional committee to study "the reorganization and concentration of responsibility in administration" of the Federal bureaus concerned with Prohibition enforcement, and to make recommendations at the December session of Congress.

The Illinois State Legislature's committee demands another grand jury investigation of the killing of Mrs. Lillian de King in a dry raid in Aurora.

June 7.—The House passes the farm-relief bill, with the debenture provisions eliminated.

The Senate, for the fifth time in six years, passes the "lame-duck" resolution proposing a constitutional amendment to prevent defeated Senators and House members from participating in legislation, and to alter the date of the inauguration of the President and Vice-President to January 15.

June 8.—Col. John A. Hambleton, Vice-President of the Pan-American Airways, and Pilot and Mrs. Van der Hayden are killed in an airplane crash at Wilmington, North Carolina.

Bliss Carman, dean of Canadian poets, dies suddenly in New Canaan, Connecticut. He was sixty-nine.

June 9.—A gift of $1,000,000 by former Senator and Mrs. Simon Guggenheim to the John Simon Guggenheim Memorial Foundation, to establish a system of exchange fellowships between the United States and Latin-American countries, is announced.

June 10.—At a dinner given in honor of Jouett Shouse, chairman of the Executive Committee of the Democratic National Committee, presided over by National Chairman John J. Raskob, plans are outlined to maintain a strong organization and to prepare for the 1930 and 1932 campaigns.

Representative Schafer of Wisconsin condemns the killing by dry agents of Henry Virkula, of Big Falls, Minnesota, and Representative Pittenger of Minnesota demands that Attorney-General Mitchell investigate the killing. Emmet J. White, border patrolman and Prohibition inspector, is held by a coroner's jury on a second-degree manslaughter charge in connection with the killing of Virkula.

June 11.—The Senate rejects, 46 to 43, the conference report eliminating the debenture plan from the farm-relief bill, and President Hoover, characterizing the debenture plan as impractical, declares that the Senate's action may gravely jeopardize the enactment of agricultural legislation.

Assistant Secretary of the Treasury Seymour Lowman orders an investigation into the killing of Henry Virkula and the shooting of Archibald Eugster, at Detroit, by customs patrol officers.

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THE ▾ SPICE ▾ OF ▾ LIFE

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In and Out.—"Was Maude in a bright red frock at the dance?"

"Some of her, darling; some of her."—*Tit-Bits.*

As Goes the Lottery.—Bigamy is having one wife too many. Monogamy, in certain instances, is the same thing.—*London Opinion.*

Snappy Sales Talk. — Church pews never skid into a ditch, smash against a telephone pole, or get tagged for speeding.—*Cincinnati Enquirer.*

Out of the Bag.—Dean—"And where have you been for the last week?"

Stude—"Stop me if you've heard this one!"—*Judge.*

Popular Morning Executions.—Teacher—"What do they call the instrument the French use for beheading people?"

Bobby — "The Gillette, I think."—*Life.*

Pass the Dust-pan.—Wedding Guest—"This is your fourth daughter to get married, isn't it?"

MacTight—"Ay; and our confetti's gettin' awfu' gritty."—*Answers.*

Double and Quits. — Lord Dewar, as famous for his wit as for his whisky, was once introduced to a young lady named Moore-Moore. Later in the conversation he inadvertently addrest her as Miss Moore.

"Your lordship," she said crisply, "my name is Moore-Moore—with a hyphen."

"Ah, yes. I'm sorry. And mine is Dewar-Dewar, with a siphon."—*Boston Transcript.*

Encore.—

Parting is such sad, sweet sorrow,
I think we'll part again to-morrow.
—*New York Evening Post.*

Landscape Studies.—"How was the scenery on your trip?"

"Well, the toothpaste ads were rather better done than the tobacco, but there was more furniture than anything else."—*Boston Transcript.*

Profit-and-Loss Account.—

I took Deborah to the play
And later to a fine café,
Whereat she promptly put away:
1 order chicken salad;
1 lot assorted vegetables;
1 lobster.

The check was large for what I earn.
No matter—for her love I yearn.
And then I did get in return:
1 roguish glance;
1 pat on the arm;
1 whiff of perfumery.
—*Louisville Courier-Journal.*

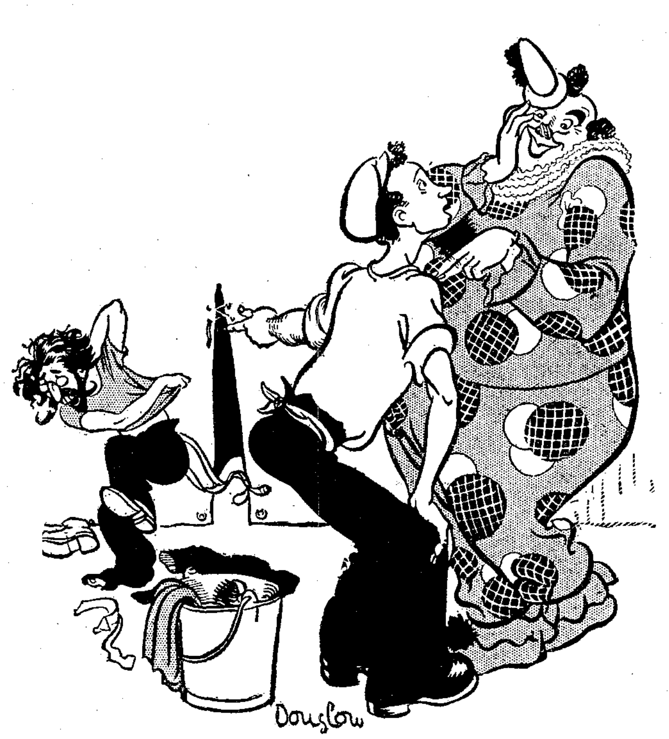
Taking Time by the Forelock.—"I say, darling, I have tickets for the theater."

"Splendid. I'll start dressing."

"Yes, do dear. They're for to-morrow."—*Boston Transcript.*

Heard the Angels Calling.—"What if your partner did trump your ace? That's no excuse for killing him."

"It wasn't only that. Your Honor, we found out afterwards that he reneged when he did it."—*Judge.*



Circus Hand: "Why is the performing-flea trainer undressing?"
Clown: "He's mislaid his juvenile lead."
—*Everybody's Weekly* (London).

Reflected Glory.—Teacher—"Who were elected President and Vice-President in 1928?"

Pupil—"Herbert Hoover and the brother of Mrs. Gann."—*Life.*

Where Good Bunnies Go.—"Animals," says a naturalist, "don't know how lucky they are." Does a family of rabbits, for instance, realize that they are running about in a beautiful sealskin coat?—*London Opinion.*

Composite Psalm of Life.—

Man wants but little here below,
And you will win your bets,
If you will wager money, bo,
That this is all he gets.
—*Cincinnati Enquirer.*

The man who gets but little here
Upon this busy earth,
Is—if the truth were spread around—
Just getting all he's worth.
—*Los Angeles Express.*

Man gets but little here below,
E'en then avoiding strife,
He takes his weekly wad of dough
And hands it to his wife.
—*Youngstown Telegram.*

SLIPS THAT PASS IN THE NIGHT

Change of Air.—2 Graves, Forest Lawn, for lt. mod. Ford cpe., sedan.—*Ad in the Los Angeles Times.*

Golf Widows Beware!—Pine Valley consists of a golf curse and ten luxurious mansions.—*Camden (N. J.) paper.*

No Kongo Stunts.—The parts of the service marked with an asterisk are the ones during the progress of which the ushers are asked not to eat late comer.—*White Plains (N. Y.) church program.*

Farm Relief at Last.—Ford touring car and upright piano for cattle and hogs.—*Ad in the Texarkana Gazette.*

Politics in Wonderland.—The leader of the Administration party is the Senate to White Mouse go-between.—*Amarillo (Texas) paper.*

Yum-Yum.—And see those luncheon specials! Banana float with whipt cream. Angel foot with chocolate frosting.—*Schenectady Union-Star.*

Left Her Teeth in the Jam.—A set of teeth lost by some lady in the jam at Rice's Sale. Apply to Miss Murphy.—*Ad in the North Sydney (N. S.) Herald.*

Well Met!—Announcement is made of the birth of a daughter to Mr. and Mrs. Joseph B. Jewell. Mrs. Jewell will be remembered here as Meta Stork.—*Michigan paper.*

High Cost of Friendship.—The many friends of Miss Ruby Cleo Baker, of N. Hickman St., had her right ankle sprained Sunday while engaged in "jumping the rope."—*Centralia (Mo.) paper.*

One Touch of Kindness.—
HUMANE OFFICER
KILLS DOG WITH
AUTO, THEN FLEES
—*Rocky Mountain News.*

Pointing with Pride—
ARKANSAS HIT BY TORNADO
STALWARTS SEEKING CREDIT
—*Streamer head-lines in the Manitowoc (Wis.) Times.*

Spark Plugs for Stark Plugs?—
HORSE CLIPPING
and
GENERAL REPAIRS
—*Blacksmith's sign spotted by a Brooklyn reader.*

Contortionists Barred. — A number of Eves, members of the LaSalle county home bureau, who startled the community around Streator last year by establishing themselves in a sylvan retreat where the hand of man was not allowed to set foot.—*Chicago Daily News.*